



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1960 (KARTIK 7, 1882)

## PART IV

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Private Bodies

**THE MADHYA PRADESH COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE LTD.**

#### NOTIFICATION

*Akola, the 27th July 1960*

The approval of the Secretary, Forward Markets Commission, under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, (74 of 1952), read with S.O. 1162 dated the 4th May 1960, has been obtained to the following amendments made to the Bye-laws of the Madhya Pradesh Commercial Exchange Limited, Akola, the same except insertion of new Bye-law No. 266, having been previously placed on the Notice Board of the Exchange pursuant to Section 11 of the said Act and Rule 11 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1954. In pursuance of proviso to sub-section (4) of Section 11 of the said Act, the approval of the Secretary, Forward Markets Commission, has been obtained for dispensing with the condition of previous publication in respect of insertion of new Bye-law No. 266 in the interest of the trade.

#### Amendments

In By-law 245: Clause (3):

In Sub-clause (d):

- (1) in line 2 on page 95 for the words and figure "25 naya paise per candy" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "on" insert the words and figure "7 naye paise per Quintal".

In sub-clause (f):

- (1) in line 3, for the words and figure "Rs. 0.22 nP per candy" appearing after the figure and mark "15%" and before the word "on" insert the words and figure "Rs. 00.06 nP. per Quintal".
- (2) in line 4, for the words and figure "Rs. 0.31 nP per candy" appearing after the figure and mark "20%" and before the word "on" insert the words and figure "Rs. 00.09 nP. per Quintal";
- (3) in line 5 for the words and figure "Rs. 0.87 nP per candy" appearing after the figure and mark "25%" and before the word "on" insert the words and figure "Rs. 00.25 nP. per Quintal".

In Clause (6):

for the word and figure "25 candies" insert the word and figure "100 Quintals".

In Clause (7):

for the word and figure "25 candies" insert the word and figure "100 Quintals".

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In Bye-law 246: In Clause (3):

in para 2, line 1, for the words and figure "200 tolas" appearing after the word "about" and before the word "in" insert the words and figures "2.30 kgs. (200 tolas)";

In Clause (6):

in lines 3 and 4 for the words and figure "Rs. 4.00 per candy" appearing after the word "and" and before the word "by" insert the words and figure "Rs. 1.12 nP. per Quintal";

in the proviso to aforesaid clause, in line 2, for the words and figure "Rs. 4.00 nP" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "laid" insert the words and figure "Rs. 1.12 nP".

In Bye-law 247: in line 1, for the word and figure "25 candies" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "and" insert the word and figure "100 Quintals".

In Bye-law 248: Clause (1) sub-clause (b):

in line 1, for the word and figure "25 candies" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "tendered" insert the word and figure "100 Quintals".

In Clause (3):

(1) in line 2 for the figures and word "25 candies" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "cottonseed" in line 3, insert the figure and word "100 Quintals";

(2) in line 3, for the words and figures "23 candies and 448 lbs" appearing in line 3, after the word "worth" and before the word "or" insert the figure and word "94.00 Quintals";

(3) in line 5, for the word and figure "Rs. 1.00 nP per candy" appearing after the word "at" at the end of the clause, insert the word and figure "Rs. 00.28 nP per Quintal".

In Bye-law 250: in line 9 for the words and figures "Rs. 2.00 nP per candy" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "such" insert the words and figure "Rs. 00.56 nP per Quintal".

In Bye-law 252: in line 5, for the words and figure "Rs. 2.00 nP per candy" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "or" insert the words and figure "Rs. 00.56 nP per Quintal".

In Bye-law 254:

- (1) in line 6 for the word and figure "25 candies" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "or" insert the word and figure "100 Quintals";
- (2) on page 101, in line 4 from top, for the words and figure "Re. 1.00 per candy" appearing after the word "be" and before the word "and" insert the words and figure "Rs. 00.28 nP per Quintal";
- (3) on page 101, in line 6 from top, for the words and figure "Rs. 2.00 nP per candy" appearing after the word "be" and before the word "If" insert the words and figure "Rs. 00.56 nP per Quintal".

In Bye-law 256: in line 4 for the word and figure "25 candies" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "of" insert the word and figure "100 Quintals".

In Bye-law 257: in line 1 for the word and figure "25 candies" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "of" insert the word and figure "100 Quintals".

In Bye-law 259: for the table of the net open position and the margin rates appearing from line 6 to 10, beginning with the words "1 to 4000 candies" and ending with the words "Rs. 10.00 nP per candy" substitute the following table, namely:—

1 to 15,000 quintals—Free limit.

15,001 to 35,000 quintals—Rs. 00.56 nP per quintal.

35,001 to 55,000 quintals—Rs. 1.12 nP per quintal.

55,001 to 75,000 quintals—Rs. 2.10 nP per quintal.

75,001 to 90,000 quintals—Rs. 2.80 nP per quintal.

In Bye-law 260: in line 2 for the word and figure "25000 candies" appearing after the word "exceeding" and before the word "in" in line 1 and 2 respectively, insert the figure and word "90000 Quintals".

In Bye-law 261: in line 2 for the word and figure "25 candies" appearing after the word "of" and before the word "of" insert the figure and word "100 Quintals";

in line 5 for the word and figure "25 candies" appearing at the end of the Bye-law, insert the figure and word "100 Quintals".

In Bye-law 262: in Clause (i):

- (1) in line 3 for the word and figure "Rs. 3.00 nP. per candy" appearing after the word "than" in line 2, and before the word "or" in line 3, insert the words and figure "Re. 1.00 nP per Quintal";
- (2) in line 3, for the words and figure "Rs. 3.00 per candy" appearing after the word "than" in line 3 and before the word "above" in line 4, insert the words and figure "Re. 1.00 nP per Quintal".

in clause (ii):

- (1) in line 4, for the words and figure "Rs. 3.00 nP per candy" appearing after the word "than" and before the word "or" insert the words and figure "Re. 1.00 nP per Quintal";
- (2) in line 5, for the words and figure "Rs. 3.00 nP per candy" appearing after the word "than" and before the word "above" insert the words and figure "Re. 1.00 nP per Quintal"

In Bye-law 265: in line 3, for the words and figures "Rs. 5.00 nP or Rs. 7.00 nP per candy" appearing after the word "to" in line 2 and before the word "as" in line 3, insert the words and figures "Rs. 1.40 nP or Rs. 1.95 nP per Quintal".

#### *Amenaments to the forms appended to the Bye-laws*

"In all forms appended to the Bye-laws, beginning from page No. 106 and ending on page No. 130, for the word or words or words and figure namely "candy", "candies", "candy of 784 lbs.", "candy of 784 standard lbs." appearing at as many places in the said forms, insert the words or word "Quintal" or "Quintals", as the case may be.

On pages 111, 117 and 118, for the figures and word "5 lks." appearing in line 2, 5 and 6 from the bottom respectively, insert the figure and word "2.30 Kgs. (5 lbs.)".

On page 122, in the forms of "Client's Contract Note (Hedge)" in line 14 & 19 for the figure "25" appearing before the word "candies" insert the figure "100".

On pages 129 and 130:

- (1) for the words and figures "200 tolas per 25 candies" insert the words and figures "2.3 kgs. (200 tolas) per 100 Quintals".
- (2) for the figure "25" appearing before the word "candies" in both the forms insert the figure "100".

On page 128: in the last line for the figure "25" appearing before the word "candies" and after the word "for" insert the figure "100".

The following new Bye-law as Bye-law No. 266 shall be inserted after the Bye-law No. 265 namely:—

"266:—For purposes of cottonseed Contract July 1960 delivery, provision of the Bye-laws 245, 246, 247, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265 and the forms prescribed on pages 106 to 130 of the Bye-laws of the Exchange as they stood immediately before the 6th July 1960 shall be applicable and for the purposes of cottonseed contracts subsequent to the July 1960 delivery, the said provisions as amended on 6th July 1960 shall be applicable".

S. H. PARIKH

Secretary

The Madhya Pradesh Commercial Exchange Ltd.,  
Akola

#### INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 17th October 1960

No. 10/60—Shri S. D. Kamlapurkar, Manager Class 'II' was granted ordinary leave on full average pay with effect from the 25th April 1960 to the 4th August 1960 (both days inclusive) with permission to prefix Sunday, the 24th April 1960, to the leave.

2. On the expiry of the leave, the resignation tendered by Shri S. D. Kamlapurkar was accepted with effect from the 4th August 1960 (Afternoon).

3. In the resultant vacancy, Shri R. B. Mathur, Inspector, has been appointed to officiate as Manager Class 'II' with effect from the 3rd May 1960 in the pay scale of Rs. 500—50—750—EB—50—1,000.

H. V. VENKATASUBBIAH  
General Manager

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA**

**Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30th June, 1960 under Section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.**

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS**

The Board of Directors present herewith the Accounts for the year ended the 30th June 1960 together with their report on the working of the Corporation during the year.

**Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account**—The gross income of the Corporation for the year was Rs. 250.88 lakhs, as against Rs. 203.88 lakhs of the previous year, and the net profit after providing for Rs. 49.76 lakhs for taxation, amounted to Rs. 59.51 lakhs as against Rs. 35.37 lakhs of the previous year. Out of this net profit of Rs. 59.51 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be paid over to the Central Government to reduce the Corporation's liability to Government on account of subvention drawn from them in previous years for the payment of the guaranteed dividend. A similar sum was paid to the Government on this account during the previous year and a sum of Rs. 5.45 lakhs in the year prior to it. Out of the balance of net profit, a sum of Rs. 38.26 lakhs has been transferred to the General Reserve Fund which will now stand at Rs. 69.40 lakhs. This leaves a sum of Rs. 11.25 lakhs which will be utilised for distribution among shareholders of the guaranteed dividend at 2½ per cent on the paid-up share capital of Rs. 5 crores.

**Bonds**—Last year, the Corporation had raised funds totalling Rs. 4,38,30,800 by the issue of bonds. Advantage was taken of the easy money market conditions prevailing in the latter part of 1959, and a public issue of Bonds was made during the current year also with the concurrence of the Central Government. The issue was for Rs. 5 crores and the maturity was fixed at 12 years as against Rs. 4 crores and 10 years respectively in the case of the Bonds issued last year. The rate of interest offered and the issue price fixed this time were more favourable to the Corporation, being 4% and Rs. 99.75%, as against 4½% and Rs. 99% respectively in respect of the issue of Bonds last year. The public response to the issue was as satisfactory as in the last year, subscriptions totalling Rs. 6,53,23,000 having been received on the opening day itself, and the list having had to be closed the same day. The small investors were as usual given priority, individual applications for Rs. 10,000 and below having been allotted in full. The other subscribers were allotted approximately 84% of the amount applied for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10,000. On the aforesaid basis, the Corporation made allotments for a total sum of Rs. 5,48,86,900. A sum of Rs. 1,68,00,000 out of this was allotted to the Life Insurance Corporation of India which was the only institution in the public sector that applied for the bonds. The bulk of the allotment, viz. Rs. 3,80,86,900 was made to applicants from the private sector. The total amount of Bonds outstanding at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 22,24,15,100 including the earlier 3½% Bonds 1964 for Rs. 7,80,50,000, 4½% Bonds 1967 for Rs. 4,56,47,400 and 4½% Bonds 1968 for Rs. 4,38,30,800 issued respectively in 1949, 1957 and 1958.

**Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India**—Borrowings from the Reserve Bank were sparingly availed of during this year also mainly due to the comfortable funds position which obtained throughout the year.

The rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India on these borrowings remained unchanged at 4 per cent per annum throughout the year.

**Borrowings from Central Government**—As stated in our last Annual Report, the outstanding loans from the Central Government as on the 30th June 1959 stood at Rs. 13,00,00,000. A sum of Rs. 7,00,00,000 was repaid towards the above loans in October and November 1959, reducing the borrowings from Government to Rs. 6,00,00,000. A sum of Rs. 7,25,00,000 was, however, subsequently drawn from the Central Government, raising the outstanding loans to Rs. 13,25,00,000 as at the end of the current year. These borrowings continue to carry interest at 4½% per annum.

**Borrowings in Foreign Currency**—As a result of an application made by the Corporation, the Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A. Government sanctioned in April 1960, a loan of 10 million U. S. Dollars to the Corporation for being loaned to industrial concerns who apply for foreign exchange loans. The following are some of the more important of the special terms and conditions under which sub-loans will be granted by the Corporation to industrial concerns out of this dollar credit:—

- (i) The amount of the sub-loan will be paid to suppliers of capital goods, on behalf of Indian importers, by arrangements made by the DLF through a bank in the U.S.A.

- (ii) The sub-loans can be utilised for purchasing capital equipment, materials and services by all types of industries, to be utilised for approved projects, except the following:—

- (a) Textiles,
- (b) Wearing apparel and made-up textile goods,
- (c) Shipbuilding,
- (d) Tobacco,
- (e) Beverages,
- (f) Petroleum Refineries, and
- (g) Hotels.

- (iii) Purchases must be made in the U.S.A. only, except where the loan is for less than \$100,000 in which case purchases could be made in any country included in Code 899 of the International Co-operation Administration Geographical Code Book of the U.S.A. Government. (This includes U. K. and the Western European Countries).

- (iv) The rate of interest to be charged by the I. F. C. will be decided later, but will not exceed 8%.

- (v) Repayment of the sub-loan will be made in rupees, spread over a period of 5 to 25 years.

**General Reserve Fund**—The General Reserve Fund stands at Rs. 69,40,000 as a result of the additions made during the current year. This together with the balance in the Special Reserve Fund now exceeds Rs. 1 crore which should be deemed quite satisfactory. The corresponding amount three years ago stood at Rs. 23.74 lakhs only.

**Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts**—After reviewing the position of the loan accounts as at the end of the year, the Directors have decided that the existing provision of Rs. 14,91,910 in this respect is adequate. No amount was transferred to this account from the profit of the last year, and none is being transferred this year either. The Auditors have concurred in this.

**Schedule attached to the Balance Sheet**—A schedule showing particulars in respect of the loans and advances as on the 30th June 1960 is attached to the Balance Sheet.

**(i) Debts partially secured**

It will be noticed from item (b) of the schedule that debts amounting to Rs. 28,92,060 were previously fully secured but are now shown as secured to the extent of Rs. 14,58,000/- only. The aforesaid sum of Rs. 28,92,060/- represents the debts due from three concerns two of which ceased functioning a few years back. In working out the present value of the assets of these concerns which stand mortgaged to the Corporation, depreciation up-to-date at the full rates prescribed in the Income-tax Rules has been taken into account. In the case of one of the two concerns which has ceased functioning, the machinery etc., have been maintained in good working order since the cessation of working and there has, therefore, been no wear and tear on them; the present value of the assets in this case should be actually much more than what has been worked out after allowing for depreciation at full rates. This has also been borne out by the offers received from intending purchasers with whom negotiations for the sale of the factory of this concern are proceeding. In the case of the other concern, the security actually comprises the factory premises situated in a central locality in Bombay City and has been leased out on terms which ensure the liquidation of the outstandings of the Company in full; in this case also the present market value of the security should be actually much more than what has been worked out after allowing depreciation at full rates.

**(ii) Interest of Directors in Loanee Concerns**

A statement showing an analysis of the figures shown at item (f) of the schedule attached to the Balance Sheet is given in Appendix 'A'.

There was no concern (*vide* Section C of the statement) in which any Director of the Corporation had interest as a Director, or as a member, of its managing agency concern.

The details given in Section A of the statement relate to two co-operative sugar factories, on the Boards of each of which a Director of the Corporation functions as a Director in his capacity as a nominee of the Bombay State Co-operative Bank Ltd. and in which he is not personally interested as a director or shareholder; this alone accounts for loans to the extent of Rs. 1,29,75,000 included under this head. A further sum of Rs. 5,10,45,442 is accounted for by loans outstanding against concerns in

which some of the Corporation's Directors are shareholders only (vide Section B of the statement). The above-noted items aggregate Rs. 6,40,20,442 and account for 85.7% of the total. The balance 14.3% is in respect of loans in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors; out of this, 7.1% is in respect of loans sanctioned prior to the respective dates on which the Directors concerned came to be elected to the Board of the Corporation.

The provisions of the directive issued by Government in 1954 referred to in our Ninth Annual Report, under which a Director of the Corporation who is interested in any applicant or loanee concern either as an ordinary shareholder or as a Director or member of the managing agency concern is required to disclose whatever interest he may have in the applications for loans pending with the Corporation and to withdraw from the meetings when the application for loan from any concern in which he is interested is under discussion, continued to be strictly observed during this year also.

*Underwriting the issue of Stocks, Shares Bonds or Debentures by Industrial Concerns*—During the year under review, the Corporation underwrote an issue of 7% tax-free Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares for Rs. 50,00,000 by an existing concern engaged in the paper industry (a reference to this was made in our last Annual Report), and in pursuance of the underwriting agreement subscribed to the issue to the extent of Rs. 34,07,500.

The Corporation also approved, during the year under review, two more proposals for underwriting issues of Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares, one, for Rs. 20 lakhs carrying a dividend of 7% (tax-free) by a new concern to be engaged in the manufacture of sanitaryware and household ceramics, and the other, for Rs. 25 lakhs carrying a dividend of 6½% (tax-free), by an existing concern engaged in the manufacture of oil engines, etc. The Corporation's liability in the former case was to be restricted to Rs. 10 lakhs and in the latter case to Rs. 15 lacs, the balance being joint or sub-underwritten. A loan of Rs. 25 lakhs was also approved by the Corporation for the former concern to enable it to meet a part of the capital expenditure relating to the scheme for financing which the issue of capital was to be made. These bring the total amount of underwritings approved by the Corporation upto the 30th June 1960 to Rs. 1,87,50,000.

*Guaranteeing of deferred payments due from industrial concerns in respect of capital goods imported from outside India*—During the year under review, the Corporation received 5 applications from a like number of industrial concerns for guaranteeing deferred payments to the aggregate extent of Rs. 3,72,45,000/- in respect of machinery and equipment to be imported from abroad. (One of these applications was for enhancement of the amount of guarantee previously approved, by Rs. 36 lakhs). Of the 5 applicants, the Corporation had earlier approved loans in the case of one and the remaining four were new applicants. These four concerns also applied for loans to the aggregate extent of Rs. 466 lakhs in addition to guarantees, to finance their schemes. One application for guarantee amounting to Rs. 138 lakhs out of the five received during the year and 2 applications for amounts aggregating Rs. 207.17 lakhs received in the previous year were withdrawn by the applicants concerned either because they decided to make alternate arrangements or the schemes did not materialise. Compared to the preceding year, when 11 applications for guaranteeing an aggregate amount of Rs. 16,50,80,500 were received, the number and the amount of guarantee applications fell steeply during the year under review. This may be attributed mainly to the policy that has latterly been pursued by Government of restricting the issue of import licences on deferred payment terms.

During the year, the Corporation approved six applications for guarantee of deferred payments of which two applications were from existing borrower concerns, for amounts aggregating Rs. 7,87,06,800. Out of these, the issue of final sanction in one case (involving Rs. 1,56,32,000) has been kept pending subject to the receipt of Government's approval which is required under the I.F.C. Act. The currency involved in five of these cases is Pound Sterling and in the remaining one case this is still to be indicated by the applicant concerned. These bring the total number of guarantee proposals approved by the Corporation up to the 30th June 1960, to 11 and the total amount to Rs. 12,18,06,800/-.

The figures relating to applications for guarantee of deferred payments received and dealt with from the 21st December, 1957, the date from which the I.F.C. (Amendment) Act, 1957, *inter alia* enabling the Corporation to guarantee deferred payments, came into force, upto the 30th June 1960 are given below:—

	From 21st December, 1957 to 30th June, 1958		During the year ended the 30th June, 1959		During the year ended the 30th June, 1960	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Applications received.	6	5,24,00,000	11	16,50,80,500	5	3,72,45,000
2. Applications approved.	3	3,96,00,000	2	35,00,000	8*	7,87,06,800*
3. Applications rejected.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Applications withdrawn or lapsed.	—	—	5	5,14,17,700	3	3,45,17,000
5. Applications pending.	3	1,28,00,000	7	12,29,62,800	3	3,92,13,000

\*Includes one application approved for Rs. 1,56,32,000/- in respect of which Government's approval in terms of Section 23(1)(aa) of the I.F.C. Act is awaited.

Out of the three applications for guarantee for deferred payments pending as on the 30th June 1960, one for Rs. 3.50 crores was not supported by the necessary import licence, though the applicant has stated that it hopes to obtain the licence shortly. The remaining two were in the process of scrutiny.

*Review of Loan Operations*—During the year under report, the total amount of loans approved came to Rs. 17.92 crores, which is a record for the 12 years the Corporation has been functioning; the nearest to this figure was reached in 1955-56 when the loans approved came to Rs. 15.13 crores.

Comparative figures relating to loan applications dealt with during the last three years are given below:—

	During the year ended 30-6-1958		During the year ended 30-6-1959		During the year ended 30-6-1960	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		(Thousands)		(Thousands)		(Thousands)
1. Applications received.	48	14,88,50	26	11,16,57	38	17,54,10
2. Applications approved.	22	7,78,50	10	3,79,00	29	17,91,74
3. Loans disbursed.	—	8,33,35	—	7,47,71	—	8,40,81
4. Applications rejected.	1	10,00	3	31,50	1	40,00
5. Applications treated as lapsed or withdrawn.	10	2,11,50	22	9,79,50	6	3,50,00
6. Applications under consideration at the end of the year.	41	14,98,40	23	11,70,97	25	7,88,10

The amounts approved shown against item 2 above are in respect of applications for aggregate amounts of Rs. 8,01,00,000 and Rs. 4,16,00,000 and Rs. 18,75,14,000 respectively for each of the three years mentioned.

Of the total amount of loans approved during the year, viz. Rs. 17,91,74,000, approval of the Central Government had to be obtained for twenty loans aggregating Rs. 16,20,24,000 in terms of one or other of the directives issued by them. Government's approval in respect of thirteen loans aggregating Rs. 6.28 crores was received before the 30th June 1960 and for two loans aggregating Rs. 1.15 crores after that date; in respect of each of the remaining five, aggregating Rs. 8.77 crores, the issue of the final sanction has been kept pending subject to the approval of Government which is awaited. In the case of three loans aggregating Rs. 7,52,24,000 Government guarantee will also be required under Section 24 of the I.F.C. Act inasmuch as the loan in each case exceeds Rs. 1 crore, this is also still awaited.

The 38 applications received during the year aggregated Rs. 17,54,10,000, out of these, 11 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 6.25 crores were received from concerns engaged or to be engaged in the sugar industry, 3 applications for amounts aggregating Rs. 2.74 crores from two units in the hotel industry, 2 applications for amounts aggregating Rs. 28.50 lakhs from the textile industry, one application for Rs. 3 crores from a concern to be engaged in the manufacture of rayon yarn and one application for Rs. 50 lakhs from the paper industry. The remaining 20 applications received for an aggregate amount of Rs. 4,76,60,000 were from other major industries such as cement, chemicals, metal products, rubber products, ceramics, glass and glass products, etc. Out of the 11 applications received from the sugar industry for loans of an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,25,00,000 10 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,00,00,000 were from co-operative societies.

Eight loans aggregating Rs. 4.20 crores were approved during the year for co-operative societies all of which are, or are to be, engaged in the sugar industry. This brings the grand total of loans approved for co-operative societies upto the end of the year to Rs. 19,13,50,000; out of this, Rs. 18,88,50,000 represent loans approved for 32 sugar co-operative societies distributed over Assam (1), Andhra Pradesh (4), Gujarat (2), Maharashtra (14), Madras (3), Mysore (3), Punjab (3) and Uttar Pradesh (2), the balance of Rs. 25 lakhs being the amount approved for a co-operative spinning unit in Saurashtra, Gujarat State. The loans approved by the Corporation for co-operative societies represent nearly 23 per cent of the total of all the loans approved by it and is an index of the assistance given by it to co-operative societies in accordance with the declared policy of Government to afford special encouragement to them.

For the first time since 1957, when the I.F.C. Act was amended so as to permit financial assistance being given by the Corporation to the hotel industry, the Corporation approved, during the year under review, a loan of Rs. 1.5 crores to a public limited company for establishing a chain of hotels at New Delhi, Bombay and Agra. (The issue of final sanction in this case has been kept pending, subject to receipt of Government's approval as the amount exceeds Rs. 1 crore).

The Corporation rejected, during the year, one application for an additional loan of Rs. 40 lakhs received from an existing loanee concern. The rejection was on the ground that the concern had invested a substantial part of its surplus funds in its subsidiary concern.

Six applications for loans aggregating Rs. 3,50,00,000 were either withdrawn or treated as withdrawn during the year. Of these, three applications for amounts aggregating Rs. 1,85,00,000 were treated as withdrawn, as these applications were replaced by fresh ones for larger amounts in each case. A fourth application for a loan of Rs. 85 lakhs had to be treated as withdrawn for want of necessary information and papers to process the case, which the applicant stated it would submit in a fresh application. The remaining two applications were withdrawn by the applicants, as they decided to make alternate arrangements.

Out of the 25 applications for loans aggregating Rs. 7,88,10,000 pending as on the 30th June 1960, three applications for Rs. 1,16,00,000 were not supported by the necessary import licences, nor by definite assurance to the effect that they would be forthcoming. The remaining applications were in the process of scrutiny at the end of the year. Of the pending loan applications mentioned above, six for amounts aggregating Rs. 3 crores were from co-operative sugar factories including two applications for additional loans amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs.

A list of the concerns for which the Corporation had approved loans since its inception upto the 30th June 1956 and thereafter upto the 30th June 1959 will be found in the relative appendices of the Eighth and subsequent Annual Reports of the Corporation. The names of the concerns for which the Corporation approved loans during the year 1959-60 are given in Appendix 'B' to this report.

Industry-wise analyses of the loans approved upto the 30th June 1960 are given in Appendices 'C (i)' and 'C (ii)' to this report. It will be noticed that, during the year, Food Manufacturing Industries (Sugar) leads the list with Rs. 5,00,00,000 out of a total of Rs. 17,91,74,000 followed by Paper (Rs. 4,02,24,000) and Rayon (Rs. 3,00,00,000). In 1957-58 and 1958-59 also, Sugar held the first position, but the second and third positions were held respectively by Paper and Cement in the former year and by Cement and Textiles in the latter year. As stated earlier in the report, the Hotel industry figures, with a loan of Rs. 1,50,00,000, for the first time this year in the list of industries assisted by the Corporation.

Loans classified State-wise are given in Appendix 'D'.

Two analyses of the loans approved, one according to the amount approved on each application, and the other according to the total amount approved for each industrial concern, are given in Appendices 'E (i)' and 'E (ii)'.

During the last twelve years, out of the 329 loan applications which were approved, 206 were accounted for by new undertakings (ie. factories that went into production after the 15th August 1947), and in these cases loans aggregating Rs. 59,60,24,000 were approved in all. The balance 123 were accounted for by old established undertakings for which loans aggregating Rs. 25,00,50,000 were approved for renovation, modernisation and expansion. Separate figures for each of the twelve years are given in Appendix 'F'.

The following statement gives figures, as on the 30th June of each of the past 12 years, including the one under report, relating to the number of loan applications received and approved, the amount of loans approved and the amount disbursed:—

As on 30th June.	Total amount of loans approved.	Total amount of loans disbursed.	Number of applications received.	Number of applications approved.
	Rs. (crores)	Rs. (crores)		
1949	3.42	1.33	95	21
1950	7.19	3.41	160	44
1951	0.58	5.70	203	61
1952	14.03	7.57	250	94
1953	15.47	10.07	333	108
1954	20.74	12.89	376	137
1955	28.08	14.53	422	164
1956	43.21	16.73	508	208
1957	55.12	20.51	575	259
1958	62.00	34.84	623	281
1959	66.69	42.32	649	300
1960	84.61	50.73	687	329

The gap between the total amount of loans approved and the total amount disbursed is accounted for mainly by the following:—

- (1) Certain loans or portions of loans were declined by, or were subsequently made not available to, the applicants for one or other of the following reasons:—
  - (a) abandonment or postponement by the applicant concern of the whole or part of its scheme;
  - (b) revision or amendment by the applicant concern of its scheme, eliminating the need for the loan sanctioned by the Corporation;
  - (c) improvement in the financial position of the applicant concern enabling it to meet its requirements from its own resources;

- (d) availability of accommodation from other sources;
- (e) failure to accept, or inability to comply with, the terms and conditions of the loan; and
- (f) adverse developments in the affairs of the applicant concern subsequent to the sanction of the loan.

This accounts for a sum of Rs. 10.95 crores as on the 30th June 1960.

(2) Approvals amounting to Rs. 10.42 crores were awaiting Central Government's approval under the provisions of the I.F.C. Act or under directives issued thereunder.

(3) Approvals amounting to Rs. 3.00 crores were awaiting disbursement pending drawal by the applicants in accordance with their needs for meeting their commitments.

(4) The balance of Rs. 9.51 crores represents approvals accorded by the Corporation in respect of which disbursements could not be made partly because of pending negotiations with the applicants regarding terms and conditions of the loans, and partly because of the time taken inevitably for fulfilment by the applicants of one or more of the agreed terms and conditions.

The actual commitment of the Corporation in respect of loans approved upto the 30th June, 1960 is Rs. 12.51 crores, arrived at as indicated below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total loans approved .. ..		84,60,74,000
Less amount disbursed .. ..	50,72,57,000	
Loans declined or not to be made available.	10,95,35,000	
Loans awaiting Government's approval	10,42,24,000	
		72,10,16,000
Net Commitment ..		12,50,58,000

The total disbursement during the year amounted to Rs. 8.41 crores. This amount is not only higher than the corresponding figure for the last year, viz., Rs. 7.48 crores, but is also very much above the average amount disbursed during the ten years from 1949 to 1958, viz., Rs. 3.48 crores.

During the year, the Corporation continued to be liberal in disbursing interim loans. Interim loans approved during the year aggregated Rs. 5,31,36,000.

**Progress of Repayments**—The total amount of interest charged on the entire amount of loans advanced from inception up to date (exclusive of amounts which proved irrecoverable and were consequently written off) was Rs. 9,21,34,548.74 out of which a sum of Rs. 9,10,57,997.75 was actually received. The amount in default viz., Rs. 10,76,550.99 constitutes 1.2 per cent of the total amount due; the corresponding percentage at the end of the last year was 1.4.

The total amount of principal due to the Corporation since inception (exclusive of amounts which proved irrecoverable and were consequently written off) was Rs. 7,12,33,636.19 out of which a sum of Rs. 6,60,84,830.62 was received. Extension of time was granted to six concerns to repay the instalments aggregating Rs. 20,80,000. After excluding the aforesaid amount, the amount in default, viz., Rs. 30,68,805.57 constituted 4.3 per cent of the amount due, the corresponding percentage at the end of last year was 5.4.

The bulk of the principal and interest in arrears mentioned above is accounted for by the four concerns referred to in the last Annual Report; as stated in that report, the factory premises of one concern stand leased by the Corporation on terms which ensure the repayment of the entire amount of the outstanding debt from the concern, including the instalments of principal and interest in default and the lease rental is being received regularly. Arrangements for the sale of the factory of another concern which were stated to be under way have not so far materialised but are expected to bear fruit before long. Out of the remaining two concerns, which belong to the textile industry and the defaults in whose cases are attributable to the general depression that the marginal units of this industry have been passing through in the past, one has since made substantial payments towards

the defaults, and, in the case of the other, certain organisational changes, which, among other things, envisage the clearance of the defaults, are under way.

Extra payments on account of principal aggregating Rs. 4,54,57,455.91 have been received from loanee concerns up to date, which included payments received on closure of account from 24 concerns for which loans aggregating Rs. 4,77,60,000 had been approved.

**Concerns whose management/possession has been taken over by the Corporation**—Mention was made in the last Annual Report about two concerns the possession of whose assets had been taken over by the Corporation. It was stated that the lease arrangements in respect of the factory premises of one of them had been finalised and that it was expected that the arrangements for the sale of the factory of the other concern would be concluded shortly. The latter arrangements have not yet been finalised; it is hoped that this will be done in the course of the current year.

**General review of industries particularly in the fields in which the Corporation has advanced loans**—A general review of the industries financed by the Corporation upto the 30th June, 1960 is given in Appendix 'G'.

**Rate of interest**—The rate of interest charged by the Corporation on its loans remained unchanged during the year at 7 per cent per annum with the usual rebate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for payment of interest and repayment of instalments of principal on the due dates.

**Auditors**—The Central Government appointed Messrs. S. Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co., Delhi, as auditors of the Corporation for the year ended the 30th June, 1960 and at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation held on the 26th September, 1959, Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay, were re-elected as auditors on behalf of the shareholders, other than the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India, for the year ended the 30th June, 1960. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., will retire but are eligible for re-election.

**Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India**—During the year, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India carried out the audit of the accounts of the Corporation for the periods from the 1st April, 1959 to the 30th June, 1959 and from the 1st July, 1959 to the 31st March, 1960.

**State Financial Corporations**—During the year, a State Financial Corporation was established in Jammu & Kashmir. Consequent upon the bifurcation of the State of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat, a new State Financial Corporation was established for Gujarat thus bringing the total number of State Financial Corporations in the country to fourteen. As required under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, each of these State Financial Corporations has, on its Board of Directors, a representative nominated by the I.F.C.

The sixth conference of the representatives of all the State Financial Corporations was held as usual under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India in December last, when common problems were discussed. The Corporation was represented by Shri V. P. Varde, one of its directors. The following were some of the important matters discussed at the Conference:—

- (i) Scheme of guarantee of loans to small-scale industries.
- (ii) Utilisation of the agency of the State Financial Corporations for routing Government funds to small-scale industries.
- (iii) Joint financing of industries by State Financial Corporations and Commercial banks.
- (iv) Certain proposals for the amendment of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.
- (v) Improving the procedure followed by the State Financial Corporations in granting loans.
- (vi) Strengthening of the reserves of State Financial Corporations.

A summary of the proceedings relating to some of the proposals considered at the Conference as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India is given in Appendix 'I'.



**Analysis of loan operations from 1-7-1948 to 30-6-1960**—The following is an analysis of loans approved and disbursed upto 30-6-1960:—

	No.	Amount
		Rs.
Applications received .. .. .	087	1,53,44,22,800
Applications approved .. .. .	329	84,00,74,000
Loans disbursed .. .. .	—	50,72,57,832
Loans outstanding .. .. .	—	39,33,38,442

The relative importance of the loans from the Corporation in the total finance required by the borrowing concerns for setting up new units and expansion, renovation, modernisation, etc., of existing ones may be gauged from the following figures as at the end of the year 1960:—

Nature of the scheme	Total cost of the scheme	Total financial assistance approved by the I. F. C.	Percentage of (3) to (2)
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Setting up of new units ..	1,09,99,40,000	45,87,94,000	42
Expansion of existing units	74,16,60,000	39,07,35,000	46
Modernisation, renovation, etc., of existing units.	4,87,95,000	3,41,77,000	70
	1,89,03,95,000	88,27,06,000	44
Loans approved for other purposes like meeting working capital, etc.		1,33,08,000	
		84,60,74,000	

**Gross income and administrative expenses**—A table showing the trend of the gross income earned by the Corporation from year to year during the last twelve years and the trend of the percentage which the administrative expenses bore to the gross income is given below:—

Year ended 30th June	Gross income (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage which the administrative expenses bore to gross income
1949 .. .. .	5.73	50.09
1950 .. .. .	23.47	20.37
1951 .. .. .	35.87	14.02
1952 .. .. .	42.05	13.56
1953 .. .. .	49.30	13.71
1954 .. .. .	54.74	13.46
1955 .. .. .	60.71	15.05
1956 .. .. .	67.03	11.74
1957 .. .. .	96.33	9.45
1958 .. .. .	154.91	6.32
1959 .. .. .	203.88	5.11
1960 .. .. .	250.88	4.66

**Income-tax paid**—For the eleven years upto the 30th June, 1959, in respect of which assessments have been completed, the Corporation has paid by way of income-tax a sum of Rs. 1,26,31,546.

**Subvention Received**—The Corporation received from Government, a subvention of Rs. 53,45,490.16 to make up the deficit to enable it to pay guaranteed dividend at 2½ per cent during each of the years from 1949 to 1956, except in 1953 when no subvention was required. With effect from 1957 no subvention has been found necessary, and in the years 1958 and 1959 not only was no subvention

drawn but a sum of Rs. 5.45 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs, respectively, was paid over to Government in repayment of the amounts drawn in previous years. In the current year also, a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is being paid over to Government thereby reducing the outstanding amount of subvention repayable by the Corporation to Rs. 28 lakhs which is only a little more than 50 per cent of the total subvention received.

**Meetings of the Board and of the Central Committee**—Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year, eight in New Delhi and one each in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Central Committee of the Board held three meetings during the year, all of which were in New Delhi.

**Advisory Committees**—The five Advisory Committees (one each for the Textiles, Sugar, Engineering and Chemical Industries and one for the rest, labelled "Miscellaneous Industries") held 20 meetings in all during the year and considered 34 applications for loans, guaranteeing of deferred payments and underwriting of share-capital.

**Committees of the Board**—The Board of Directors appointed, during the year, two separate Committees, each composed of members selected from among themselves, to consider and report on certain specific subjects; the reports of these Committees were considered by the Board of Directors and decisions taken thereon.

**Distribution of shares**—No transfer of shares took place during the year under review and the position regarding the distribution of shares at the end of the year stood as follows:—

Central Government .. .. .	2,000
Reserve Bank of India .. .. .	2,054
Scheduled Banks .. .. .	2,405
Insurance Companies, etc. .. .. .	2,586*
Co-operative Banks .. .. .	945
	10,000

\*Out of the 2,586 shares held by Insurance Companies, etc., 2,346 shares are held by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

**Instructions on questions of policy issued by the Central Government**—During the year under report, the Central Government issued, in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, further instructions on questions of policy, which are reproduced in Appendices 'J' and 'K' to this report. These instructions as well as those given in the previous years (and published in the earlier reports) were followed during the year.

**Rules framed by the Central Government**—During the year under review, no further rules were framed by the Central Government under the powers vested in them by Section 42 of the I.F.C. Act.

**Board of Directors**—At the last Annual General Meeting held on the 26th September, 1959 Shri M. Ct. Muthiah was re-elected to the Board, under Section 10(1) (c) of the I.F.C. Act, to represent scheduled banks, Shri C. C. Desai, under Section 10(1) (d), to represent Insurance Companies, Investment Trusts and other like financial institutions, and Shri V. P. Varde, under Section 10(1) (e), to represent Co-operative Banks.

The Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India nominated, under Section 10(1) (b) of the I.F.C. Act, Dr. B. K. Madan to be a director of the Corporation in the place of Shri B. Venkatappiah with effect from the 9th December, 1959.

The Central Government nominated, under Section 10(1) (aa) of the I.F.C. Act, Shri S. Ranganathan, I.C.S. to be a director of the Corporation in place of Shri L. K. Jha, I.C.S. with effect from the 7th June, 1960.

The Board desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Shri B. Venkatappiah and Shri L. K. Jha, I.C.S.

**Acknowledgment of assistance received**—The Board wish to place on record their appreciation of the co-operation and assistance received from the various Ministries of the Government of India, such as Commerce and Industry, Community Development and Co-operation, Transport and Communications, Finance, etc.

The Board are also thankful to the members who have served on the various Advisory Committees of the Corporation for their valuable assistance and advice, and also to the non-officials who have served as the Corporation's nominees on the Boards of Directors of various loanee concerns.

On Behalf of the Directors  
K. R. K. MENON  
Chairman

APPENDIX 'A'

Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors and Shareholders.  
Directors or Members of the Managing Agency Concerns as on 30th June, 1960

No. of Companies Societies	Date of sanction of loan	Amount due		Total	Remarks
		in respect of loans approved prior to the dates on which the concerned directors be- came directors of the Corporation	in respect of loans approved when the concerned direc- tors were directors of the Corporation		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	

A. Debts due by Co-operative Societies in which the Director/s of the Corporation is/are interested as nominees of—

100

(a) State Governments ..	Nil	Nil	
(b) Co-operative Banks ..			
1 2-3-1956 } .. ..	—	64,75,000	
*16-5-1957 }			
*24-12-1958 }			
2 4-6-1956 } .. ..	—	65,00,000	
*16-5-1957 }			
*24-12-1958 }			
(c) Registrar of Co-opera- tive Societies.	Nil	Nil	
Total of 'A' .. ..	—	1,29,75,000	1,29,75,000

B. Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Shareholders only.

1 20-1-1950 } .. ..	20,00,000	—	
*15-4-1950 }			
2 2-6-1949 } .. ..	49,200	—	
*14-10-1950 }			
3 11-4-1953 .. ..	—	7,40,000	
4 26-12-1953 .. ..	—	1,40,000	
5 28-6-1949 .. ..	8,00,000	—	
*30-7-1954 } .. ..	—	77,00,000	
*26-3-1958 }			
6 16-8-1949 .. ..	14,70,000	—	
**7 10-6-1951 .. ..	7,30,003	—	
8 21-11-1953 } .. ..	—	22,50,000	
*27-3-1954 }			
**9 17-5-1952 } .. ..	1,41,81,395	—	
*1-2-1956 }			
*3-5-1956 }			
10 21-6-1952 .. ..	5,09,314	—	
11 19-6-1954 } .. ..	97,00,000	—	
*17-12-1953 }			
12 7-3-1949 } .. ..	32,47,630	—	
*31-7-1954 }			
13 4-6-1956 .. ..	—	12,50,000	
14 10-11-1955 } .. ..	40,90,000	—	
*29-6-1957 }			
15 16-2-1949 } .. ..	21,87,900	—	
*23-4-1958 }			
Total of 'B' .. ..	3,89,65,442	1,20,80,000	5,10,45,442

C. Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors or Members of the Managing Agency concern.

Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
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## APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
**D. Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors.					
†1	5-1-1952 .. ..	4,00,000	—		†One of the Directors of the Corporation is a Director of the concern while two others are shareholders only.
2	17-9-1954 .. ..	—	23,37,385		
3	26-11-1956 .. ..	—	24,38,000		
4	14-10-1948 } .. ..	8,00,000	—		
	*10-5-1950 }				
5	20-11-1954 .. ..	41,00,000	—		
	*26-11-1956 .. ..	—	6,00,000		
	Total of 'D' ..	53,00,000	53,75,385	1,06,75,385	
	Total of A, B, C & D ..	4,42,63,442	3,04,30,385	7,46,95,827	

\*Additional Loan.

\*\*The loan to a concern in which a director of the Corporation is a shareholder and to the Directorate of which the Corporation has nominated its Chairman as its nominee, has not been shown under Section D but has been shown under Section B (*vide* item No. 9); likewise, the loan to another concern in which a director of the Corporation is a shareholder and to the Board of which the Corporation has nominated another of its Directors as its nominee has not been shown under Section D but has been shown under Section B (*vide* item No. 7).

## APPENDIX 'B'

Statement of the loans approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India from the 1st July, 1959 to 30th June, 1960

Sl. No.	Name of the Company or Society	Names of the Managing Agents/Managing Director/Chairman/President of the Board of Directors/Secretaries and Treasurers	Location of the Factory		Amount of the loan approved		Purpose for which approved
			Place	State	New Undertaking	Old Undertaking	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kamani Metals and Alloys Ltd.	Messrs. Kamani Bros. (Private) Ltd., Managing Agents.	Kurla, Bombay.	Maharashtra	Rs.	Rs. 6,00,000 (Addl.)	For acquiring plant and machinery under the Company's scheme of diversification of their existing rolling capacity envisaging the manufacture of industrial brass and copper strips in coils, as well as improving the quantum and quality of production of industrial sheets.
2	Britannia Engineering Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Mcleod & Co. Ltd., Managing Agents.	(i) Titaghur. (ii) Mokamah	West Bengal Bihar		15,00,000 (Addl.)	For implementation of their scheme for the manufacture of wagons to the extent of 1,000 Nos. (4 wheelers) per annum on a single shift basis and 3,000 tons of steel structurals.
3	Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Ltd.	Shri Abhijit Sen, Chairman and Shri Sanjoy Sen, Managing Director.	(i) Kanyapur (near Asansol) (ii) Pagladanga (Calcutta).	West Bengal	30,00,000 (Addl.)		For repayment of borrowings raised in respect of capital expenditure incurred on the Company's scheme of expansion envisaging manufacture of additional items of components for bicycles.
4	The Chodavaram Co-op. Agricultural & Industrial Society Ltd.	Shri P. L. Narasimharaju, President.	Chodavaram, Distt. Visakhapatnam.	Andhra Pradesh.	75,00,000		For financing their scheme of setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugar-cane per day (later expandable to 1,500 tons per day in two stages of 1,250 and 1,500 tons per day respectively).

## APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
5	The Amadalavalasa Coop. Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd.	Shri B. Rajagopala- rao, M. P., President.	Amadalavalasa, Distt. Srika- kulam.	Andhra Pradesh	75,00,000		For financing their scheme of setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugar-cane per day (later expandable to 1,500 tons per day, in two stages of 1,250 and 1,500 tons per day respec- tively).
6	The Pandavapura Sahakara Sakshare Karkhane Ltd.	Shri B. Beerappa, Chairman.	Pandavapura, Distt. Mandya.	Mysore	10,00,000 (Addl.)		For paying off loans raised by the Society from their bankers to meet capital expenditure under their scheme of setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 800 tons of suga- cane per day.
7	Raymon Engineering Works Ltd.	Messrs. Raymon & Co. (India) Pri- vate Ltd., Managing Agents.	Santragachi, P.O. Jagacha, Howrah.	West Bengal.	30,00,000		For financing their scheme o setting up an installed capacity for the manufacture of 1,000 railway wagons per annum and also undertaking steel structura work.
8	The Enfield India Ltd.	Shri K.R. Sundaram Iyer, Chairman.	Tiruvottiyur, District Chingleput.	Madras	9,00,000 (Addl.)		For meeting part of the increas in the capital cost of the scheme envisaging phased ma- nufacture of 5,000 units o motor cycles, and 1,800 thre wheeler chassis of motor cycles.
9	India Refractories Ltd.	Shri B. L. Newar, Director.	Kulti, Dis- trict Burd- wan.	West Bengal.	35,00,000		For financing their scheme o setting up a factory with an installed capacity of 30,700 ton- for the manufacture of fire-clay and acid refractories, insulatin fire cement, and silica cemen etc.
10	The Vibhuti Glass Works Ltd.	H. H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh (Raja of Banaras), Chairman.	Ramnagar, Varanasi.	Uttar Pradesh.		20,00,000	For rehabilitating and startin the Company's factory (ini- tially equipped with semi-auto- matic glass manufacturin machines and later with auto- matic bottle making machine lying closed since December 1957.
11	The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Cor- poration Ltd.	Messrs. Seshasayee Bros. (P) Ltd., Managing Agents.	Mettur Dam R. S., Distt. Salem.	Madras		33,00,000 (Addl.)	For meeting a part of the capit cost of the scheme estimated a Rs. 53.70 lacs aimed a further raising the install capacity of caustic soda plan from 20 to 40 tons per day.
12	Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd.	Shri B. R. Chatur- vedi, Managing Director.	Bazpur, Distt. Nainital.	Uttar Pradesh.	15,00,000 (Addl.)		For meeting part of the increas in the capital cost of th Society's scheme of setting up sugar factory with a crushin capacity of 1,200 tons of suga cane per day.
13	Ashok Paper Mills, Ltd.	Shri B. L. Sharma, Managing Director.	Darbhanga	Bihar	1,00,00,000		For meeting a part of the capit cost of the scheme of settin up a pulp and paper mill fr the manufacture of writin and printing paper with a installed capacity of 15,000 ton per annum.
14	Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	Messrs. Talukdar Law & Co. (Pri- vate) Ltd., Manag- ing Agents.	Khardah, 24, Parganas.	West Bengal	16,50,000 (Addl.)		For implementing their schem of increasing the installed cap acity for the production o caustic soda from 6 tons t 12.5 tons per day with corresponding increase in th installed capacity for chlorin from 5/5½ tons per day t 10.8/11.3 tons per day.

## APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
15	The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.	Messrs. J.K. Industries (Private) Ltd., Managing Agents.	Jay Kay Nagar, Asansol.	West Bengal		80,00,000 (Addl.)	<p>For implementing their scheme of expansion in 3 stages as under :—</p> <p><i>Stage I, Metal Section :</i></p> <p>Increase in installed capacity for the production of aluminium ingots from 2,500 to 7,500 tons per annum.</p> <p><i>Stage II, Fabrication Section :</i></p> <p>(a) Installation of a new rolling mill, for increasing the existing rolling capacity from 2,500 tons to 4,900 tons per annum.</p> <p>(b) Manufacture of aluminium foils, required mostly for tea-chest lining, milk strip foils, capsule foils, cigarette and chocolate foils, utilising 500 tons of rolled metal per annum.</p> <p>(c) Production of extrusions like angle channels, window frames, utilising 1,000 tons of aluminium ingots per annum.</p> <p>(d) Manufacture of A.C.S.R. cables to the extent of 2,400 tons per annum utilising 1,600 tons of aluminium ingots per annum.</p> <p><i>Stage III, Alumina Section :</i></p> <p>Increase in the Company's installed capacity for the production of alumina from 5,000 to 15,000 tons per annum so as to meet the requirements for the increased production of aluminium ingots to the extent of 7,500 tons per annum as envisaged under Stage I above.</p>
16	Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited.	Shri Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite, Chairman.	Rethare Badruk, Distt. N. Satara.	Maharashtra.	20,00,000 (Addl.)		<p>For meeting a part of increase in the capital cost of the Society's scheme of setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day (later expandable to 1,500 tons with suitable additions).</p>
17	Hindusthan Twy-fords Ltd.	Shri H. L. Somani & Shri O. M. Somani Directors.	Bahadurgarh	Punjab	25,00,000		<p>For meeting a part of the capital cost of the Company's scheme of setting up a plant for the manufacture of sanitaryware and household ceramics, with an installed capacity of 5,400 tons per annum.</p>
18	The Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd.	Messrs. Poonam Chand and Bros. (P) Ltd. Managing Agents.	Jaipur	Rajasthan		15,00,000 (Addl.)	<p>For meeting the capital cost of the Company's scheme of expansion, aimed at the manufacture of 80,000 house service electricity meters per annum so as to bring the total production of meters to 2,00,000 per annum.</p>
19	The Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.	Rai Bahadur Gujarmal Modi & Bros. (P) Ltd. Managing Agents.	Modi Nagar, Distt. Meerut.	Uttar Pradesh	25,00,000 (Addl.)		<p>To meet a part of the cost of their scheme aimed at modernisation and change in the pattern of processing of cloth.</p>
20	The Indo-Asahi Glass Co. Ltd.	Shri T. Nakamura, Managing Director.	Bhurkunda, District Hazaribagh.	Bihar	15,00,000 (Addl.)		<p>Partly for reducing the borrowings raised from their Bankers for meeting the cost of remodelling their factory at Bhurkunda and requirement of working capital and partly for current working capital requirements.</p>

## APPENDIX 'B'—concl'd.

1	2	3	4		5	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
21	The Palakol Co-operative Agri-culture and Industrial Society Ltd.	Sri Addepally Satyanarayana Murty, President.	Pullapalli Village, Palakol, West Godavary District.	Andhra Pradesh.	75,00,000		For setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugar-cane per day, expandable to 1,500 tons per day with suitable additions.
22	Shri Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakhare Karkhane Niyamit.	Sri S. I. Patil, Chairman.	Bangalore, Poona Road, San-keshwar, Distt. Belgaum.	Mysore	75,00,000		For setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000/1,250 tons of sugar-cane per day, expandable later to 1,500 tons of sugar-cane per day with suitable additions.
**23	Bist Industrial Corporation Ltd.	Messrs. D.S. Bist & Sons, Managing Agents.	Kichha, Distt. Nainital.	Uttar Pradesh.	80,00,000		For setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 2,000 tons of sugar-cane per day.
*24	Assam Pulp Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd., Managing Agents.	Lamsakhang, Distt. Nowgong.	Assam	3,02,24,000		For financing their scheme of setting up a pulp mill with an installed capacity of 2,600 tons per month (or 31,200 tons per annum) of air dry bleached sulphate bamboo pulp for paper making.
*25	East India Hotels Ltd.	Messrs. Oberoi Hotels (India) Private Ltd., Managing Agents.	(i) New Delhi. (ii) Agra (iii) Bombay	Delhi U.P. Maharashtra.	1,50,00,000		For financing their scheme of establishing their new hotels one each at New Delhi, Agra and Bombay.
*26	The Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Ltd.	Shri P. Chinnama Reddy, President.	Thimmasa-mudram, Distt., Chittoor.	Andhra Pradesh	75,00,000		For financing their scheme of setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugar-cane per day, expandable later to 1,500 tons per day with suitable additions.
*27	The Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd.	Messrs. Gackwad Chinai & Co. (P) Ltd., Managing Agents.	Udhana, Distt. Surat.	Gujarat	3,00,00,000		For financing their scheme of setting up a factory for the manufacture of :—  (i) 5 million lbs. per annum (or 6.25 tons per day on 100 denier basis) of viscose filament rayon yarn of 75 to 100 deniers.  (ii) 40 tons of sulphuric acid per day.  (iii) 5 tons of carbondi-sulphide per day.  (iv) 10 tons of anhydrous acid um sulphate per day.
**28	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	Dr. Balindranath Ghose, Managing Director.	(i) Panihati Manicktolla, Calcutta (ii) Bombay. (iii) Kanpur.	West Bengal.		35,00,000 (Addl.)	For financing their scheme envisaging (a) an increase in the installed capacity of the alum (Alumina-feric) plant from 10,800 tons at present to 21,000 tons per annum and (b) an increase in the installed capacity of the sulphuric acid plant from 11,50 tons to 24,750 tons per annum at their factory at Panihati.
*29	The Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	Messrs. Modan Mohan Lal Shri Ram & Company (P) Ltd., Managing Agents.	(i) Dhakuria, Calcutta. (ii) Raynagar, 24, Parganas. (iii) Chindwara (M. Pradesh).	West Bengal.		50,00,000 (Addl.)	For implementation of their scheme aimed at increasing the production of (a) sewing machines from about 22,000 per month to 25,000 per month (i.e. 3 lacs per annum) including 1,500 heavy industrial machines and 2,000 zig zag machines per month, (b) fans from the average figure of 30,000/35,000 per month to 50,000 per month or 6 lacs per annum, and (c) production of fractional H.P. motors to the extent of 1,20,000 nos. per annum.
					15,37,74,000	2,54,00,000	
				C/o.	Total :	17,91,74,000	

Note.—Factories which went into production after the 15th August, 1947 have been classified as New Undertakings.

\*Approved subject to Central Government's approval which is awaited.

\*\*Approved subject to Government's approval which was received after the 30th June, 1960.

## APPENDIX 'C(i)'

*Classification of loans and advances approved 'Industry-wise' upto 30th June, 1960 as given in the first eight Annual Reports*

Type of Industry	Amount approved upto the year ended 30-6-59	Amount approved during the year ended 30-6-60	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Textile Machinery ..	83,00,000	..	83,00,000
Mechanical Engineering	2,28,00,000	95,00,000	3,23,00,000
Electrical Engineering ..	1,81,70,000	15,00,000	1,96,70,000
Cotton Textiles ..	9,37,75,000	25,00,000	9,62,75,000
Woollen Textiles ..	35,00,000	..	35,00,000
Rayon Industry ..	1,10,00,000	3,00,00,000	4,10,00,000
Chemicals .. ..	8,53,25,000	84,50,000	9,37,75,000
Cement .. ..	6,17,00,000	..	6,17,00,000
Ceramics and Glass ..	1,91,75,000	95,00,000	2,86,75,000
Oil Mills .. ..	11,00,000	..	11,00,000
Electric Power ..	82,75,000	..	82,75,000
Metallurgical Industry (Non-ferrous Metals).	45,50,000	6,00,000	51,50,000
Iron and Steel (Light Engineering).	2,90,50,000	30,00,000	2,90,50,000
Aluminium .. ..	50,00,000	80,00,000	1,30,00,000
Sugar Industry ..	20,82,00,000	5,00,00,000	25,82,00,000
Mining .. ..	37,00,000	..	37,00,000
Paper Industry ..	5,71,50,000	4,02,24,000	9,73,74,000
Automobile and Tractor Industry.	1,64,50,000	9,00,000	1,73,50,000
Plywood .. ..	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
Hotel Industry ..	..	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Unclassified .. ..	1,16,80,000	..	1,16,80,000
	66,89,00,000	17,91,74,000	84,80,74,000

## APPENDIX 'C(ii)'

*Analysis of the loans approved for various types of industries as per the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*

Type of Industry	Amount of loans approved upto the year ended 30-6-59	Amount of loans approved during the year ended 30-6-60	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food Manufacturing Industries, except Beverage Industries.	20,72,00,000	5,00,00,000	25,72,00,000
Manufacture of Textiles—Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles.	9,72,75,000	25,00,000	9,97,75,000
Manufacture of Artificial Fibres.	1,10,00,000	3,00,00,000	4,10,00,000
Manufacture of Wood and Cork except Manufacture of Furniture.	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products.	5,71,50,000	4,02,24,000	9,73,74,000

## APPENDIX 'C(ii)'—contd.

Type of Industry	Amount of loans approved upto the year ended 30-6-59	Amount of loans approved during the year ended 30-6-60	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacture of Rubber Products.	50,50,000	..	50,50,000
Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers.	7,08,00,000	84,50,000	8,50,50,000
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oil and Fats.	11,00,000	..	11,00,000
Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	77,25,000	..	77,25,000
Manufacture of Glass and Glass Product.	1,27,50,000	35,00,000	1,62,50,000
Manufacture of Pottery, China and Earthenware.	64,25,000	60,00,000	1,24,25,000
Manufacture of Cement	6,17,00,000	..	6,17,00,000
Basic Metal Industries—Iron and Steel.	23,00,000	..	23,00,000
Non-ferrous Metals Industry.	1,17,00,000	86,00,000	2,03,00,000
Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment.	2,90,50,000	50,00,000	3,40,50,000
Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery.	1,42,50,000	..	1,42,50,000
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	1,81,70,000	15,00,000	1,96,70,000
Manufacture of Rail-Road Equipment.	70,00,000	45,00,000	1,15,00,000
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Ancillaries.	1,68,00,000	9,00,000	1,77,00,000
Manufacture of Bicycles	80,50,000	30,00,000	1,10,50,000
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.	43,30,000	..	43,30,000
Electric Light and Power	82,75,000	..	82,75,000
Other Industries—			
Hotel Industry ..	..	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Total ..	66,89,00,000	17,91,74,000	84,80,74,000

## APPENDIX

Statement showing Industry-wise distribution of loans approved by the Industrial upto 30th June, 1960 in each State

Type of Industry	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries.	4,90,00	60,00	17,50	1,12,50	..	..	2,97,00
Manufacture of Textiles—Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles.	83,50	..	..	1,32,50	..	..	2,14,00
Manufacture of Artificial Fibres ..	..	..	..	3,00,00	..	..	..
Manufacture of Wood and Cork except Manufacture of Furniture.	..	..	..	..	30,00	..	..
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products.	..	3,02,24	2,00,00	9,00	25,00	..	..
Manufacture of Rubber Products ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers.	..	..	1,50,00	65,00	3,06,00	..	1,83,00
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oil and Fats.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	..	..	..	..	51,00	..	..
Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products.	..	..	85,00	..	5,00	..	..
Manufacture of Pottery, China and Earthenware.	..	..	15,25	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Cement .. ..	37,00	..	1,15,00	50,00	..	..	2,40,00
Basic Metal Industries—Iron and Steel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Ferrous Metals Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment.	..	..	12,50	..	..	..	10,00
Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery.	..	..	..	30,50	..	..	..
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	..	..	12,00	..	10,50	..	..
Manufacture of Rail-road Equipment	..	..	15,00	..	..	..	20,00
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Ancillaries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,00
Manufacture of Bicycles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.	..	..	..	..	..	3,50	5,00
Electric Light & Power .. ..	..	..	5,50	40	..	..	..
Other Industries—							
Hotel Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6,10,50	3,62,24	6,27,75	7,39,50	4,27,50	3,50	9,89,00
No. of Units State-wise .. ..	(14)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(6)	(1)	(22)



'D'

Finance Corporation of India upto 30th June, 1960 in each State—contd.  
(000's Omitted.)

Maharashtra	Mysore	Oriassa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Delhi	Total	No. of Units
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,75,00	24,00	..	1,91,00	..	3,05,00	..	..	25,72,00	52
1,10,25	65,00	73,00	73,00	30,00	1,45,50	51,00	20,00	9,97,75	43
1,10,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,10,00	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,00	1
15,00	2,07,50	..	..	..	2,15,00	..	..	9,73,74	11
15,50	..	..	..	..	..	35,00	..	50,50	3
35,00	15,00	..	..	..	..	96,50	..	8,50,50	8
..	8,50	..	..	..	2,50	..	..	11,00	2
5,00	..	..	..	..	4,50	16,75	..	77,25	6
20,00	4,00	..	..	..	20,00	28,50	..	1,62,50	7
6,00	3,00	..	25,00	..	..	75,00	..	1,24,25	6
..	..	1,75,00	..	..	..	..	..	6,17,00	6
..	..	23,00	..	..	..	..	..	23,00	*
36,00	..	..	..	37,00	..	1,30,00	..	2,03,00	3
41,00	..	97,00	..	..	..	1,80,00	..	3,40,50	14
25,00	28,00	..	..	..	..	59,00	..	1,42,50	5
82,70	22,00	..	..	22,50	..	47,00	..	1,96,70	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	80,00	..	1,15,00	3
1,53,50	3,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,77,00	4
..	..	..	27,50	..	..	83,00	..	1,10,50	2
6,20	10,50	..	10,00	..	8,10	..	..	43,30	7
..	..	9,00	..	..	..	28,25	..	82,75	5
60,00	..	..	..	..	15,00	..	75,00	1,50,00	1
15,96,15	5,91,00	3,77,00	3,26,50	89,50	7,15,60	9,10,00	95,00	84,60,74	204
(46)	(18)	(5)	(12)	(3)	(17)	(29)	(2)		204

\*No. of the unit taken into account under "Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries" in Andhra Pradesh.

## APPENDIX 'E(i)'

Statement showing classification of loans approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India as on 30th June, 1960

(According to amount approved on each application)

	No. of applications	Amount
		Rs.
(i) Loans not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs ..	128	8,16,00,000
(ii) Loans exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs.	80	12,61,50,000
(iii) Loans exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs.	32	8,63,00,000
(iv) Loans exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs.	28	10,52,00,000
(v) Loans exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.	32	15,36,00,000
(vi) Loans exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs.	8	4,84,00,000
(vii) Loans exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs.	1	64,00,000
(viii) Loans exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs.	7	5,35,00,000
(ix) Loans exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs.	1	90,00,000
(x) Loans exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 1 crore.	6	6,00,00,000
(xi) Loans exceeding Rs. 1 crore ..	6	11,79,24,000
	329	84,60,74,000

## APPENDIX 'E(ii)'

Statement showing classification of loans approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India as on 30th June 1960

(According to amounts approved for each industrial concern)

	No. of concerns	Amount
		Rs.
(i) Loans not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs ..	47	2,87,55,000
(ii) Loans exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs.	41	6,57,20,000
(iii) Loans exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs.	28	7,39,75,000
(iv) Loans exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs.	18	6,69,50,000
(v) Loans exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.	9	4,25,50,000
(vi) Loans exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs.	20	11,15,00,000
(vii) Loans exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs.	10	6,48,00,000
(viii) Loans exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs.	9	6,79,00,000
(ix) Loans exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs.	3	2,53,00,000
(x) Loans exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 1 crore.	5	4,97,00,000
(xi) Loans exceeding Rs. 1 crore ..	14*	24,89,24,000
	204	84,60,74,000

\*It was only in respect of 6 out of these 14 concerns that any single application was submitted for an amount exceeding Rs. 1 crore in each case. In respect of the other eight, every one of the applications submitted was for not more than Rs. 1 crore, though the total of all the applications approved in respect of each of these eight concerns came to more than Rs. 1 crore in all.

## APPENDIX 'F'

Classification of Loans & Advances approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India since inception upto 30th June, 1960 according to new and old undertakings

During the year ended	New undertakings*		Old undertakings		Total	
	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
30-6-49	14	2,15,75,000	7	1,26,50,000	21	3,42,25,000
30-6-50	8	1,64,50,000	15	2,12,50,000	23	3,77,00,000
30-6-51	11	1,65,45,000	6	73,50,000	17	2,38,95,000
30-6-52	17	1,93,50,000	16	2,51,75,000	33	4,45,25,000
30-6-53	6	41,50,000	8	1,01,75,000	14	1,43,25,000
30-6-54	12	1,89,30,000	17	3,37,75,000	29	5,27,05,000
30-6-55	18	5,52,50,000	9	1,81,50,000	27	7,34,00,000
30-6-56	29	10,48,00,000	15	4,65,00,000	44	15,13,00,000
30-6-57	30	8,69,50,000	15	3,81,25,000	51	11,90,75,000
30-6-58	19	7,18,50,000	3	60,00,000	22	7,78,50,000
30-6-59	15	3,24,00,000	4	55,00,000	19	3,79,00,000
30-6-60	21	15,37,74,000	8	2,54,00,000	29	17,91,74,000
Total	206†	59,60,24,000	123‡	25,00,50,000	329	84,60,74,000

\*Factories which went into production after the 15th August, 1947 have been classified as New undertakings.

†These applications relate to loans approved in respect of 120 concerns.

‡These applications relate to loans approved in respect of 84 concerns.

Total number of concerns in respect of which loans were approved during the last 12 years : 204.

## APPENDIX 'G'

General Review of Industries particularly in the fields in which the Corporation has advanced loans

The year 1959 witnessed many favourable developments. Industrial production registered a fresh sharp increase. Exports rose to a record figure. Many new schemes of development were launched both in the public sector and in the private sector and special emphasis was laid on the development of machine building industries.

The level of industrial production in 1959 rose substantially over the previous year. The index for 1959 recorded an increase of 11.3 points—from 139.7 to 151.0—or 8.1 per cent over the previous year's figure as compared with an increase of less than 2 points in 1958 over 1957. The rise of 11.3 points in industrial production index is the highest recorded so far. The relatively small increase in 1958 had been due to a number of factors including the depressed state of the cotton textile industry, the set back in sugar production as well as difficulties of foreign exchange which had reduced the availability of raw materials. Although the foreign exchange position continues to be tight, it has been possible to ensure that industrial production is not hampered on that account. Actually the increase in industrial production has been even larger than the index would suggest. The base year for the index is 1951. New items, the production of which has started after that date, such as Penicillin do not enter into the index at all. Also the weightage in favour of traditional industries, like textiles and to a lesser degree sugar is very heavy in the index as composed at present. For a realistic picture of the increase in industrial production, therefore, it is necessary not only to look at the index, but also to consider generally the progress made by our newer industries which are becoming more and more important.

Among the industries which recorded a substantial increase in production in 1959 special mention should be made of sugar machinery, diesel engines, machine tools, automobiles, sulphuric acid, finished steel, aluminium, superphosphate, soda ash, cement, and paper and paper boards. An increase in production was also recorded by

textiles, electrical equipment, and some types of chemicals. This increase was, however, modest. The capacity for producing caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, cement and calcium carbide has increased substantially and many new lines of production have been established including hydrogen peroxide, industrial and mining explosives, ammonium nitrate, acetone, etc.

Production of as many as 41 new items was begun in 1959 for the first time. These included hand sewing needles, radial drilling machines, bicycle and motor cycle spoke making machines, photo-flash lamps, Vitamin A, Vitamin B-12, coloured sheet glass and glass syringes. Besides, new ranges of manufacture were established in 12 items, which included boilers, power presses, air compressors, dyes and paints.

A statement attached herewith as Appendix 'H' shows the extent to which the Corporation has contributed to meeting the needs of industrial finance during the last twelve years.

A detailed account of the progress achieved by industries in the various fields in which the Corporation has rendered financial assistance is given in the following paragraphs—

#### **Food Manufacturing, Industries except Beverage Industries**

In the food industry the production level of 1958 was maintained. In certain industries like flour milling, confectionary, chocolate and cocoa powder, liquid glucose, and dextrose, there was a marked increase in production.

The biscuit industry has been facing some difficulty regarding supply of wheat flour of suitable quality. The quality of biscuits manufactured in India has shown further improvement, and the industry has paid increasing attention to attractive and suitable packing.

The confectionary industry faced difficulty regarding availability of sugar at controlled rate. There has been a marked increase in the production and improvement in the quality of liquid glucose manufactured in the country. Formerly, the entire requirements of liquid glucose and dextrose powder used to be imported.

Sugar production during the current 'sugar year' went up to 24.01 lakh tons (upto 15th June, 1960). The output during the whole of the previous 'sugar year' was 19.19 lakh tons. The increase in sugar production is attributed to better cane production, higher recovery of sugar and the various incentives offered by the Government to raise sugar output. The incentives given were: (i) concession of 31 nP. per maund for early start of factories in U.P. and North Bihar, (ii) a 50 per cent rebate in the basic excise duty on sugar produced in excess of the average production of the previous two seasons, and (iii) raising of the minimum price of sugarcane. Further, the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab took certain administrative measures to ensure adequate supply of cane to sugar mills throughout the season and also to encourage power crushers and khandsari units to operate increasingly away from factory areas.

Manufacture of sugar mills machinery continues to make rapid progress. Value of sugar mills machinery manufactured in 1957 was Rs. 16.2 million. During the next year it improved to Rs. 20.0 million. Production during 1959 showed spectacular rise over the previous year; it was valued at Rs. 25 million. Six firms are at present in the field for manufacturing complete sugar mill machinery. These have formed into two consortia for the supply of complete sugar plants to the co-operative factories.

#### **I. F. C. Loans**

The loans approved by the corporation in the case of food manufacturing industries upto 30-6-1960 aggregate Rs. 25.72 crores, of which sugar alone accounts for Rs. 25.62 crores. The former amount is distributed over 52 units, of which 32 are co-operative societies, which alone account for Rs. 18.89 crores.

Out of the total of 52 units mentioned above, the sugar industry accounts for 51 (including 32 co-operative societies) and out of these 51 units, 42 availed themselves of loans aggregating Rs. 18.46 crores. Six of these units, including one in the co-operative sector, have repaid the loans availed of by them. Out of the balance 36 units, whose loans were outstanding as on 30-6-60, 31 are in production (the other five are still to go into production) and their output during the year, taken together with that of another unit which is mainly engaged in another industry, came to 3,66,811 tons of sugar. One of the aforesaid 31 units is also producing spirits and cement.

#### **Spinning Weaving and Finishing of Textiles**

##### **Cotton Textile Industry**

At the beginning of the year 1959, there were 188 spinning mills and 294 composite mills totalling 482 units. During the year, one spinning mill in U.P. and two composite mills, one each in Andhra Pradesh and Madras State have ceased to function. There were 13.41 million spindles and 2.01 lakh looms as on 1st January, 1959 as against 13.1 million spindles and 2.01 lakh looms on 1st January, 1958. During the year, an additional capacity of 1,45,778 spindles and 688 looms was licensed. Licences were also issued for 8 new undertakings.

Cloth production since the beginning of the year 1959 has been steady. The production in 1959 was of the order of 5,000 million yards which was more or less the same as that of last year. The pattern of production during the year is balanced as between the various categories of cloth. Production of yarn during 1959 which was 1,723 million lbs., shows a slight increase as compared to the production of 1,685 million lbs. during 1958. Stocks of cloth with mills have been declining steadily from the second half of 1958 and they no longer present a problem as in the past. Exports of mill-made cotton piecegoods during 1959 amounting to 810 million yards valued at Rs. 539 million were substantially higher than in the previous year when they amounted to 582 million yards valued at Rs. 403 million. Shipments of handloom cotton piecegoods were also better at 36 million yards valued at Rs. 66 million than in the previous year when they amounted to 35 million yards valued at Rs. 52 million. With a view to enable the textile mills to export quality cloth to foreign markets they are being allowed to install 3,000 automatic looms under the Export Incentive Scheme. These looms are to be allotted to those mills which will guarantee to export 50% of their past exports in any one of the years 1954 to 1956 in addition to the entire production on these looms.

Due to an unprecedented low crop and also due to a comparatively low carry over stock at the beginning of the current cotton season (September, 1959—August, 1960), the cotton textile mills in the country were facing a somewhat unusual shortage in cotton supplies. In order to overcome this shortage unusually large quantities of foreign cotton were permitted for import. Upto end of June, 1960 a total quantity of 10.9 lakh bales was released for import, out of which 4.2 lakh bales were under the U.S. p. 1. 480 Programme. The actual imports as on that date amounted to 6.27 lakh bales. Besides resorting to large imports of foreign cotton, certain control measures were also taken in order to bring about equitable distribution of cotton and also to hold in check the rising prices.

In pursuance of the suggestions of the Textile Enquiry Committee, a Working Group was appointed to suggest ways and means for complete modernisation and rehabilitation of the textile industry. This Working Group was to study the pace of modernisation in countries, like U.K., Japan, U.S.A., Switzerland which are known to have tackled the modernisation problem vigorously. The Working Group had been to some of these countries and its report had been submitted recently. In the meantime, allotments have been made to the cotton textile mills for 7,500 automatic looms under the Replacement scheme. This is in addition to 3,000 automatic looms allowed purely for export promotion purposes.

##### **Art Silk Industry**

The actual production of different varieties of art-silk yarn in India in 1959 amounted to 76.5 million lbs., consisting of 37 million lbs. of filament yarn and 39.5 million lbs. of staple fibre yarn. The installed capacity is continuously on the increase and is at present 100 million lbs. per annum inclusive of 48 million lbs. of staple fibre, and this is considered sufficient to produce about 450 million yards of cloth per annum on two shifts working. Installation of additional capacity to the extent of 63 million lbs. per annum inclusive of 8 million lbs. of staple fibre, 10 million lbs. of synthetic fibre and 9 million lbs. of rayon tyre cord has so far been approved by Government. This capacity is expected to come into full production early during the Third Plan period.

Production of rayon and synthetic fabrics has gone up from 285 million yards in 1957 to 328 million yards in 1958 and 405 million yards in 1959.

#### **I. F. C. Loans**

The Corporation's loans to the above industries upto 30-6-60 aggregate Rs. 9.13 crores spread over 40 units: these include one co-operative society, for which a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs has been approved. (This is exclusive of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs approved for a concern originally engaged in the production of textile machinery parts, but whose main activity now is the spinning of yarn.)

23 units availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 5.78 crores; out of these, one has repaid the loan: The following are the production figures of 21 out of the remaining 22 units whose loans were outstanding as on 30-6-1960.

Products	Production in 1959-60
Cotton Yarn of various counts .. ..	5,25,60,794 lbs.
Cotton cloth .. ..	13,70,67,002 yds.
Staple yarn of various counts .. ..	54,20,714 lbs.
Art silk cloth .. ..	55,92,838 yds.

#### Wool Industry

The installed capacity of the woollen, spinning and weaving sector continues to remain constant as the existing capacity has reached the target laid down for the Second Five Year Plan. The production of woollen fabrics had increased from 13.96 million yards in 1955 to 19.09 million yards in 1958. During 1959, production amounted to 17.77 million yards. Total production of yarn by mills has increased from 20.69 million lbs. in 1955 to 29.10 million lbs. in 1958. During 1959, 29.73 million lbs. of yarn were produced by the mills.

Import of woollen yarn continues to be totally banned except against imports under the Export Promotion Scheme. Imports of woollen and worsted fabrics have also been completely banned since 30th June, 1957 as the demand of the country can be met from the indigenous mills. The imports of shoddy woollen fabrics, felts and felt hoods are no longer allowed to be imported by established importers; import of only certain varieties of felts, not manufactured indigenously, is being allowed to actual users.

Exports of woollen manufactures have been steadily rising. They rose from Rs. 4.3 crores in 1957 to Rs. 5 crores in 1958. During 1959, they improved further to Rs. 5.8 crores. Shipments of woollen carpets and rugs increased from 4.2 crores in 1957 to Rs. 4.9 crores in 1959 while other woollen manufactures went up from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 82 lakhs.

#### I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 35 lakhs have been approved by the Corporation for three units of this industry; two of them availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs. One of them has repaid the loan and the production recorded by the other during 1959-60 was as follows—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Hosiery & knitting yarn .. ..	2,75,152 lbs.
Woollen & worsted cloth .. ..	89,236 yds.
Blankets, Shawls & Rugs .. ..	1,32,207 pcs.
Socks .. ..	1,26,748 Pairs.
Jerseys .. ..	9,333 pcs.
Hose top .. ..	13,068 Pairs.

#### Manufacture of Artificial Fibres

Production in the viscose rayon and viscose staple fibre industries showed an upward trend in the year 1959, rising from approximately 13,000 to 15,000 tons, an increase of about 14.5%, over the previous year's production. The production of cellophane was at the same level as in the previous year, but that of acetate rayon dropped slightly on account of labour trouble in the only unit for this particular type of rayon. One new unit for viscose rayon with a capacity of 4 million lbs. per annum went into production in October, 1959 and another unit with a capacity of 8 million lbs. was expected to go into production towards the end of the year. Other units which had been licensed earlier showed satisfactory progress in implementation of their schemes.

#### I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 4.10 crores have been approved by the Corporation for two concerns of this industry. One of them, for which loans aggregating Rs. 1.10 crores were approved, availed itself of Rs. 50 lakhs, but repaid the amount during the year ended the 30th June, 1955. A loan of Rs. 3.00 crores to the other, a new concern, was approved recently; this is only provisional, and is subject to Government's approval, which is awaited.

#### Manufacture of Wood and Cork except Manufacture of Furniture

The installed capacity of the plywood industry is over 300 million sq.ft. per annum. Almost all the factories are equipped with modern machinery. The production of teak, walnut and mahogany faced plywood, teak-faced flush-doors and black boards has increased considerably in the year 1959. A few units are also manufacturing aircraft plywood, marine plywood for defence requirements and plywood for concrete sheathing and compregnated wood. The products of the plywood industry are becoming more and more diversified and the industry is showing commendable progress. In the year 1959, the production of plywood was of the order of 152 million sq. ft. as compared to 126 million sq. ft. in the previous year. The Second Plan target for plywood industry fixed at 150 million sq. ft. is, therefore, achieved and if the demand increases at the rate as in the past, the production by the end of 1961 is expected to be about 175 million sq. ft.

The two units producing cork products are well-established now and their production is being diversified. Both the units are now making cork stoppers and cork sheets and have been permitted to manufacture cork insulation board, and the necessary machinery is being imported. One of them is also manufacturing crown cork discs and the other is expected to go into production of this shortly.

#### I.F.C. Loans

A loan of Rs. 30,00,000 was approved by the Corporation for one concern of this category, engaged in the production of plywood; this was for expansion. This concern availed itself of the loan fully and its production during the year 1959-60 was 12.35 million sq. ft.

#### Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products

During the year 1959, production of paper and paper board increased to 2,94,027 tons from 2,51,356 tons in 1958. The capacity of the industry has increased to 3,75,040 tons due to the completion of the expansion and modernisation plans of 10 existing units and the establishment of 5 new units. Grease-proof paper is an important item of production taken up during the year.

Licences have been granted for establishment of 8 large units with a capacity of 1,86,800 tons. With the expansion of 6 existing units, the total licensed capacity is expected to be 6,71,340 tons. Besides this, additional capacity to the extent of 1,75,300 tons has recently been approved.

The National Newsprint & Paper Mills (NEPA), Nanagar, continued to expand its activities despite handicaps such as inadequacy of digester capacity for chemical pulp, bleaching of mechanical pulp and power and steam.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 9.74 crores for 11 units of the industry up to 30-6-1960. One of these is also engaged in the production of sugar, vanaspati, soap, cement, basic and other chemicals and power. Eight of these units have till now availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 4,28,00,000 and one of them has repaid the loan taken by it amounting to Rs. 9,00,000.

The Corporation has guaranteed deferred payments in connection with the import of capital goods from outside India by one unit of this industry to the extent of Rs. 1,82,00,000 and in the case of two others (for each of which a loan of Rs. 1 crore has also been approved), the Corporation has agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 5,61,45,800. In the case of a fourth concern (for which a loan of Rs. 302.24 lakhs has been approved), the Corporation has, subject to the Central Government's approval agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 156.32 lakhs. The total amount of guarantee to these four units came to Rs. 899.78 lakhs and the total amount of loan to three of these units to Rs. 502.24 lakhs.

In the case of another concern, the Corporation underwrote the issue of preference shares to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs and in pursuance of the underwriting agreement subscribed to the issue to the extent of Rs. 34,07,500.

The products relating to this industry manufactured by the seven units, whose loans were outstanding as on

the 30th June, 1960, and the production recorded by them were as follows—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Pulp .. .. .	38,114 tons.
Paper .. .. .	92,644 "
Boards .. .. .	7,780 "

#### Manufacture of Rubber Products

Rubber goods manufacturing industry in India has been able to ensure self-sufficiency with regard to diverse rubber goods needed for the home market except in the case of certain specialised items which are being imported in very small quantities. There are at present 74 organised units engaged in the manufacture of a wide range of rubber articles such as automobile, off-the-road bicycle and tractor tyres and tubes, rubber footwear, vee and fan belts, railway fittings, automobile rubber components, mechanical and moulded rubber goods, hoses, rubber coats and aprons, surgical gloves and prophylactics, tyre-retreading compound, latex rubber goods, etc. The capacity and production for most of these items is adequate to meet the existing requirements of the country. Several new schemes for the manufacture of items such as cycle tyres, tubes, fan belts, prophylactics, tyre-retreading materials, etc. have materialised during the year.

There are at present three units engaged in the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes in the country with an existing installed capacity of 1.458 million numbers per year. Additional capacity to the extent of 9 lakhs numbers has already been licensed. The existing capacity together with the licensed capacity would be adequate to take care of the anticipated demand by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. More or less the same position holds good for automobile tubes also.

The present capacity for bicycle tyres is 1461 million numbers per year (on a three shift basis). It has been estimated that the demand for bicycle tyres by the end of Second Plan Period would be of the order of 14.72 million nos. per year. In order to meet this demand, it is considered necessary to have a capacity of 20.0 million nos; to bridge the gap, an additional capacity of 6.19 million nos. per year has already been licensed.

After tyres and tubes the next rubber item of importance is rubber and canvas footwear. The present annual installed capacity for this item is 45.85 million pairs. Additional capacity to the extent of 2.4 million pairs per annum is under implementation.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 50.50 lakhs for three units of the industry up to 30th June 1960 and two of them have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 47.00 lakhs.

The two concerns which availed themselves of the loans are engaged in the manufacture of various items of rubber goods and the production recorded by them in the major items during the year is given below:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Automotive fan belts .. .. .	3,48,300 Nos.
Industrial V-belts .. .. .	2,36,500 "
Transmission and Conveyor Belting .. .. .	9,30,058 ft.
R. Hose .. .. .	17,79,846 "
Vacuum hoses and food pipes .. .. .	1,13,402 Nos.
Springs and compounds .. .. .	4,22,650 "
Hospital etc. sheetings .. .. .	1,40,447 Kilos.
Cycle tyres and tubes .. .. .	15,33,541 Nos.
Rubberised fabrics .. .. .	2,79,502 Metres
Pedals .. .. .	3,39,884 Pairs.
I. B. Caps. ....	2,95,937 gross.
Cables .. .. .	1,56,28,151 Core metres
Camel back .. .. .	1,82,996 Kilos
Textile coats .. .. .	4,61,870 Nos.
Auto-parts .. .. .	1,00,350 Kilos.
Surgical gloves .. .. .	58,946 Pairs.

#### Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers

In the field of basic chemicals, capacity for items like caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, calcium carbide, hydrogen peroxide, industrial and mining explosives has been greatly expanded and new projects to raise the capacity to still higher levels are under implementation. The most important chemical product for the economy, however, is fertilisers. Apart from the plant at Sindri, which has recently been expanded, additional plants, in the public sector, are being set up at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela. It has also been decided to set up plants at

Trombay in Bombay and in Assam based on gas from the oil installations there. A more detailed account of the progress achieved in the field of basic chemical industries is given in the following paragraphs:—

#### Sulphuric Acid

During the year, three units have completed the expansion of their sulphuric acid plants by 94,050 tons. Two other new units have gone into production with a total capacity of 24,750 tons per annum. The production of sulphuric acid during 1959 was 2,75,124 tons as against 2,26,584 tons in 1958.

#### Caustic Soda

Production of Caustic Soda in 1959 amounted to 69,744 tons as compared to 57,192 tons in 1958. An important development in the caustic soda industry is the establishment of a new unit at Tuticorin. This unit commenced trial run in September 1959 and established production of caustic soda at a rate of 65 tons per day by October 1959. It has adopted the latest high amperage mercury cells. The other caustic soda factories maintained production at peak capacity throughout the year.

#### Soda Ash

Soda Ash production in 1959 amounted to 95,328 tons as compared to 90,862 tons in 1958. Two new factories have also been installed and are having trial runs. Their total capacity will be 106,000 tons.

#### Fertilisers

The production of Superphosphate during the year showed a significant increase over that of the year 1958. The actual production was 2,44,428 tons as against 1,66,846 tons during 1958. Production of Ammonium Sulphate during the year stood at 3,78,525 tons as against 3,84,228 tons of the previous year. The Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals have started production of two new fertilisers, viz., urea and double salt.

#### Hydrosulphate

Production of sodium hydrosulphite started in the country for the first time recently in a new plant at Alwaye with a capacity of three tons per day. The present requirements of hydrosulphite of sodium in the country have been estimated at about 6,000 to 7,000 tons per annum. The Alwaye plant, along with two other plants with a total capacity of 3,000 tons per annum, which are under installation, will be able to meet a large portion of the requirements of the country. It is estimated that the plant at Alwaye alone will enable the country to save foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs per year. This chemical, commonly known as "Hydros", is extensively used in the textile dyeing and printing industries. The sugar industry also uses substantial quantities of 'Hydros'.

#### I. F. C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 8.51 crores have been approved by the Corporation for eight units of the basic chemical industry up to 30th June 1960. Out of these, six units, including four which are also producing certain miscellaneous chemicals, have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 4.35 crores. One of the four units is also producing vanaspati and vegetable oils, and another, soap.

In respect of one of the aforesaid six units, the Corporation has with the prior approval of the Central Government, agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 32.39 lakhs in connection with the import of capital goods from outside India.

The more important products manufactured by the six units mentioned above, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June 1960, and also by two other concerns which also produce basic chemicals but are mainly engaged in certain other industries, and the actual production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Sulphuric Acid .. .. .	32,141 tons
Ammonia .. .. .	511 "
Ammonium Chloride .. .. .	5,538 "
Soda Ash .. .. .	34,301 "
Liquid Chlorine .. .. .	3,253 "
Caustic Soda .. .. .	24,706 "
Sulphate of Alumina .. .. .	14,889 "
Fertilisers .. .. .	80,037 "
Hydrochloric Acid .. .. .	1,462 "
Nitric Acid .. .. .	138 "
Sodium Hydrosulphite .. .. .	61 "

### Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oil and Fats

Production of cotton seed oil in the organised sector has recorded an increase in 1959 as compared to 1958. The production in 1959 was about 12,000 tons while in 1958, it was 10,000 tons. Government is encouraging the development of cotton seed oil industry on modern lines. The schemes which have been licensed are in different stages of development and when implemented will augment supplies of cotton seed oil both for internal consumption as well as for external market.

As regards Solvent Extraction of oil cakes, at present 26 units are in commercial production all over the country. The installed capacity of these units is approximately 4 lakh tons per annum. Considerable foreign exchange is already being earned by this industry by export of deoiled meal to U.K. and other countries.

There was an increase in the production of soap in 1959 (1,30,000 tons) as compared to 1958 (1,23,456 tons). The policy of prohibiting further expansion was continued with a view to enable the existing units to fully utilise their capacity.

#### I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 11 lakhs have been approved by the Corporation for two units of this industry up to 30th June 1960 and both of them availed themselves of the loans fully. As stated in our previous review, the factory of one of the units was sold by the Corporation, towards realisation of its dues. The production of the other unit and certain other units which are mainly engaged in other industries but manufacture some products relating to this industry was as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Cotton seed oil .. .. .	1,444 tons
Groundnut oil .. .. .	760 "
Cotton seed cake pellets .. .. .	6,406 "
Cotton seed linters .. .. .	593 "
Cotton seed husk .. .. .	1,229 "
Soap stock .. .. .	469 "
Vegetable oil-refined and hardened .. .. .	533 "
Toilet and laundry soaps .. .. .	875 "
Vanaspati .. .. .	11,270 "
Groundnut extractions .. .. .	11,489 "
Cotton seed extractions .. .. .	1,390 "

### Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemicals

#### Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

During the year, more emphasis has been laid on basic manufacture of essential drugs, rather than on formulations and processing of bulk drugs into finished products. With the increase in demand of synthetic drugs, more firms have agreed to extend their manufacture to basic stages. In addition, among synthetic drugs, there has been marked increase in the manufacture of anti-leprosy drugs and anti-T.B. drugs such as P.A.S. and I.N.H. Mention may also be made of commencement of production in 1959 of vitamin A and vitamin B-12, which have been made for the first time in the country. During this year, cortical steroid hormones were also produced in the country for the first time.

During the year 1959, licences have been granted for the establishment of four new undertakings. One of them has been licensed for the manufacture of plaster of paris bandages, adhesive tapes and other surgeon's requisites. Another has been licensed to manufacture antihistamines and tranquilisers. There has been expansion in production of formulations of drugs, gelatine capsules etc. Technical collaboration is being received by certain units in the private sector from firms abroad for the manufacture of several of the new items undertaken by them.

#### Paints and surface-coatings

During the year 1959, the paint industry recorded an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the production of standard quality paints, enamels and varnishes. A number of paint firms in the organised Indian sector of the industry have expanded their range of production and have undertaken manufacture of industrial quality finishes. Among the new items which have been taken up for production

during 1959, mention may be made of anti-pest finishes to ensure pest-free atmosphere, cold cured epikote finishes, hot-dip protective coatings, level indicating paints (changing colour on contact with various liquids), paints capable of withstanding temperatures of the range of 1,500 degree F, food can lacquers, adhesives of the type used in the manufacture of layer batteries.

During 1958 and the beginning of 1959 the paint industry was handicapped for want of adequate supply of containers. But the supply position has since improved. Manufacturers have been assisted with import of essential raw materials for enhancing production and meeting the increased demand.

#### Other Chemicals

Production of Chemicals such as ferrous sulphate, copper sulphate, bichromates, sodium sulphate has shown significant increase as compared to the last year. Ammonium chloride, magnesium chloride, aluminium sulphate and photographic chemicals such as sodium sulphite, bisulphite, and thiosulphite have maintained their level of production or have shown slight increase in certain cases. The capacity of activated bleaching earth has increased from 4,963 metric tons in 1958 to 6,100 metric tons in 1959. The quality is improving in general and the imports are being progressively restricted.

Bleaching powder (stable and unstable) production in 1959 was 5,184 tons as compared to 6,504 tons in 1958. The reduction is primarily due to lower off-take of this material in the market.

#### I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 77.25 lakhs have been approved by the Corporation for six units of the industry upto 30th June 1960 and five units, one of which also produces a basic chemical, have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 69.75 lakhs.

The more important products of this industry manufactured by four concerns in this group (one having stopped production) and by certain other borrower concerns which are mainly engaged in other industries but manufacture some products relating to this industry, and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Starch .. .. .	6,622 tons
Titanium Dioxide .. .. .	2,468 "
Red Lead .. .. .	289 "
Red Lead including sub-oxide .. .. .	790 "
Soda Bicarb .. .. .	697 "
Bleaching Powder .. .. .	4,769 "
Zinc Oxide and Zinc Dust .. .. .	291 "
Ferric Alum .. .. .	2,078 "
Road Tar .. .. .	6,222 "
Nitrocellulose lacquers, thinners, synthetic enamels and varnishes.	31,351 gallons
Paints .. .. .	48,453 "
Bleach Liquor .. .. .	10,73,160 "
Liquid Disinfectant .. .. .	1,43,296 "
Distilled water .. .. .	39,909 "
Spirit .. .. .	1,29,322 "
Metallic Stearate .. .. .	19,606 lbs.
Surgical cotton .. .. .	5,88,583 "
Miscellaneous chemicals .. .. .	3,334 tons

### Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products

There are 97 glass factories, the total installed capacity of which has been registered as 3,67,414 tons per annum which shows an increase of nearly 11.5 per cent over that of 1958. Since 1956-57, 14 new units have been installed and 23 existing units have undergone substantial expansion accounting for an increase in capacity by 98,476 tons per annum. On the production side, there has been slight increase over that of last year. The increase is more pronounced in the fields of sheet glass, thermos flasks, laboratory wares, bottlewares, lampwares, etc. The new



items produced are coloured sheet glass safety glass, both laminated and toughened type for automobiles, aeroplanes, etc., glass wool and fibre, glass syringes, synthetic stores and glass chatons.

Exports of glass and glassware during 1959 at Rs. 24,72,000 were higher than in 1958 when they amounted to Rs. 20,34,000. Important items exported were glass rods and tubes, sheet and plate glass tinned or silvered, bottles and phials, tumblers, glass bangles, glass mirrors, and scientific glassware.

#### I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 1.63 crores have been approved by the Corporation for seven units of this industry up to 30th June 1960; six of them availed themselves of loans and the total amount availed of was Rs. 1.17 crores. As stated in our previous reviews, the factory of one of these units was sold by the Corporation in part realisation of its dues. Two units have repaid the loans availed of by them. The more important products manufactured by the remaining three units in this group were sheet glass, bottles, pressed and lamp-ware, and other items of glass-ware and the actual production recorded by them during the year 1959-60 was 3,573 tons of glass-ware and 16.10 million sq. ft. of sheet glass (16/18 oz. thickness). One of the units in this group is also engaged in the manufacture of Hurricane Lanterns, Enamelware, Safety Stoves and Electric Motors.

#### Manufacture of Pottery, China and Earthenware

The progress of refractories industry has been satisfactory. From a capacity of 4,96,440 tons (1957) and 5,81,040 tons (1958), it rose to the figure of 6,69,240 tons by the end of 1959 and to the figure of 8,00,520 tons by August, 1960. Similarly, the production increase has been 3,16,460 tons (1956), 3,55,030 (1957), 4,37,758 tons (1958) and 5,00,150 tons (1959). It is expected that the production during 1960 would be of the order of 5,50,000 tons. In addition to the existing capacity of 8,00,520 tons, an additional capacity of 13,97,298 tons has been sponsored so far, which, when implemented, would result in the achievement of the installed capacity at a level of 21,97,818 tons. There has been unprecedented increase in the demand for refractories occasioned by the installation of the new Steel Plants. The industry has been able to utilise a considerable amount of its idle capacity in the face of such increasing demand. The target fixed under the Second Plan for refractories is 12.5 lakh tons equivalent to a production target of 10 lakh tons, while for the Third Five Year Plan, a target capacity of 20 lakh tons and a target production of 16 lakh tons have been laid down. Several new schemes were implemented during 1959 and similar position is expected in 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

There has also been much progress in the production of ceramics notably in the field of whiteware, sanitary-ware, glazed tiles and H.T. insulators.

The production trends in the field of ceramics are as below:—

Item	Production in tons		
	1958	1959	1960 (estimated)
Crockery .. ..	18,990	26,950	30,000
Sanitaryware .. ..	4,580	5,630	6,500
Glazed Tiles .. ..	2,730	3,540	4,000
H.T. Insulators .. ..	1,720	2,620	3,000
L.T. Insulators .. ..	2,960	3,330	4,500

At present import of crockery (whiteware, sanitary-ware, glazed tiles, stoneware items) has been banned, but import of insulators is being allowed since the indigenous production is still short of demand. Taking into account the increase in demand, an additional capacity of 13,854 tons for crockery, 34,572 tons for sanitaryware, 28,195 tons for glazed tiles, 36,880 tons for H.T. and L.T. insulators has since been sponsored by Development Wing for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan. Out of these items, only H.T. and L.T. insulators are included in the draft Third Five Year Plan for which a target capacity of 30,000 tons has been fixed.

#### I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 124.25 lakhs have been approved by the Corporation for six units of this industry upto 30th June 1960 and four of them availed of loans to the extent of Rs. 64.10 lakhs. The other two units were sanctioned loans only recently.

In the case of one of the two concerns last mentioned above, the Corporation has agreed to underwrite Rs. 10 lakhs out of the proposed issue of preference shares by the concern to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The more important products manufactured by the aforesaid four units, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June 1960, and another unit, which is mainly engaged in the production of cement, and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Stoneware pipes and fittings .. ..	1,743 tons
Stoneware jars .. ..	760 ..
Refractories .. ..	79,004 ..
Insulators .. ..	6,669 ..
Crockery (stoneware and earthenware) .. ..	11,806 ..
Crockery (cups & saucers) .. ..	69,834 dozs.

#### Manufacture of Cement

The Cement industry has been steadily forging ahead. The number of cement factories at present in the country is 32. With the coming into operation of one new unit and completion of six expansion schemes, the installed capacity of the industry has increased from 7.05 million tons at the end of 1958 to 8.35 million tons by the end of 1959. Actual production of cement during 1959 has been 6.82 million tons as against a production of 6.06 million tons during 1958.

Further capacity approved for installation during the current plan period will raise the total capacity to about 14 million tons. Taking into account only schemes fully covered by licences for the import of cement machinery, the firm capacity by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period would be of the order of 9.57 million tons.

The demand for cement, which had shown a tendency towards decline for some time past now, is gradually picking up. With the increase in the availability of steel and general rise in the tempo of the construction activity during the rest of the Plan period, the internal consumption of cement is expected to increase further. The past severe restrictions on the use of cement were relaxed and control over retail distribution was abolished. Export of cement to neighbouring countries has increased from 40,602 tons in 1958 to 1,76,902 tons during 1959. The capacity for purposes of the Third Five Year Plan has been fixed at 15 million tons.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 5.80 crores for six units of this industry upto 30th June 1960, and a loan of Rs. 37 lakhs to a concern which was previously engaged in the manufacture of sugar only but took this up as an additional line. All the seven units availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 4.29 crores.

One of the units referred to above has not yet gone into production. Of the remaining six, one is also manufacturing refractories. The production recorded by all these six units plus that of another unit whose main lines of production are paper, etc. but which also manufactures cement, was as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Portland cement .. ..	17,25,715 tons.
Asbestos cement .. ..	9,780 ..
R. C. C. spun pipes .. ..	87,682 R. ft.
Collars .. ..	8,293 Nos.

#### Basic Metal Industries—Iron and Steel

The year 1959 was an important year in India's steel economy. It was the first year in which production of iron and steel showed a large increase. With the expansion of existing steel works and the establishment of new steel projects, production in 1959 was 1.77 million tons against 1.39 million tons in 1958. Production of saleable pig iron recorded a sharp increase from 4,41,000 tons in 1958 to 7,52,403 tons in 1959.

There was a tremendous increase in the output of ferro-manganese as a result of four more ferro-manganese plants commencing production during the year.

**I.F.C. Loans**

The Corporation has approved a loan of Rs. 23 lakhs for one concern of this category; it was engaged in the production of sugar and subsequently took up a scheme for the production of ferro-manganese also. The concern produced 5,994 tons of ferro-manganese during the year 1959-60.

The Corporation, jointly with two firms of share and stock brokers, underwrote in the year 1958-59 the issue of preference shares by another industrial concern set up for the manufacture of ferro-manganese to the extent of Rs. 37.50 lakhs and the issue was oversubscribed.

**Non-ferrous Metals**

Among the lines of new development in the Non-ferrous Metal industry, the expansion of the Aluminium industry deserves special mention. With our tremendous deposits of bauxite and having regard to the fact that we are short of copper for making conductors, it is of the utmost importance that the capacity for making aluminium in the country should be expanded. Some expansion has already taken place during the Second Five Year Plan period and we are producing about 16,000 tons of aluminium a year at present. Two expansion schemes and three new schemes have been approved during the year with a target production of 65,000 tons of ingots, the existing capacity being 17,400 tons per annum. Additional rolling and expansion capacities have also been approved. The sanctioned schemes for the manufacture of aluminium are expected to take the total capacity to about 90,000 tons in the Third Five Year Plan period.

Production level of all other non-ferrous metal industries has also gone up with the exception of brass copper pipes and tubes and lead sheets. A number of new schemes and expansion of existing schemes has taken place during the year.

Government have approved of a scheme for the manufacture of electrolytic zinc with an annual capacity of 15,000 tons and for expanding an existing lead smelter to a capacity of 8,500 tons.

The production of lead-zinc ores in India during the year 1959 was 162,000 metric tons, according to the Indian Bureau of Mines. This represents an increase of about 38 per cent as compared to the production in the preceding year. The entire production was reported from the Zawar mines in Udaipur District of Rajasthan State.

The recovery of lead and zinc concentrates in 1959 was also substantially higher being 6,488 metric tons and 9,978 metric tons respectively as compared to 5,341 metric tons and 7,391 metric tons in the preceding year. Lead concentrates are sent to the smelter at Tundoo in Bihar State for extraction of lead while the zinc concentrates are shipped to Japan for smelting of zinc, as there is no zinc smelter in India at present.

The production of refined lead during 1959 was 3,958 metric tons as against 3,387 metric tons in 1958, representing an increase of nearly 17 per cent.

**I.F.C. Loans**

Loans aggregating Rs. 2.03 crores have been approved by the Corporation for three units of this industry upto 30th June 1960 and they have so far availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 1.16 crores.

In the case of one of the aforesaid concerns, the Corporation has agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 2,15,90,000 due by the concern to foreign suppliers of capital goods proposed to be imported in connection with its expansion scheme.

The principal products manufactured by these units and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Aluminium ingots .. .. .	2,359 tons*
Aluminium sheets and circles .. .. .	2,220 "
Lead Concentrates .. .. .	5,976 "
Zinc Concentrates .. .. .	9,567 "
Pig Lead (recovered from lead concentrates) .. .. .	3,700 "
Silver .. .. .	1,08,361 ozs.
Non-ferrous metals and alloys .. .. .	5,245 tons

\*2,294 tons consumed in the manufacture of sheets and circles.

**Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment**

During the year 1959, the production in almost all the heavy engineering industries has shown upward trend in comparison with the production level of 1958. This is despite the difficulties experienced by the industries such as shortage of essential raw materials and restrictions on the import of capital goods equipment due to paucity of foreign exchange. It is hoped that with the coming into production of the steel plants in the public sector, the production will rise much higher because of higher quantities of steel and pig iron being available. Some of the new items manufactured during the year are bright steel bars, seamless steel tubes, and chain pulley blocks.

As regards the steel structurals industry, the existing capacity is 1,75,606 tons. Additional capacity to the extent of 1,99,232 tons has been licensed. When all the schemes licensed/recommended for licences materialise, it is expected that the domestic demand for general structurals, as well as specialised structurals like cranes, pylons bridges, transmission towers, etc., will be met from indigenous sources.

The majority of items under the light engineering industries group are consumer articles for which the demand has been steadily going up. To meet the spurt in demand, there has been significant increase in production of some of the industries such as sewing machines, crown corks, rubber ply belting, wood screws, umbrella ribs, type-writers, razor blades, building and hardware wire netting and wire fencing. There has been, however, decrease in production in some industries as for example expanded metals and machine screws due to shortage of raw materials. During the period under review steps have been taken to encourage manufacture of some new items which are not being produced in the country. These are time-pieces, watches, hand-sewing needles, self-lubricating bearings, surgical sterilisers and razors. The target fixed for sewing machines viz. 3 lakhs by 1960-61 has already been achieved in 1959. As far as hurricane lanterns are concerned, while the capacity already established might take care of the target of production by working multiple shifts, the actual production may fall short of the target in view of the gradual electrification in the country and consequent lack of demand.

At present, there are 15 well-established units for the manufacture of steel castings in the country with a total installed capacity of approximately 39,000 tons per annum.

**I.F.C. Loans**

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 3.41 crores for 14 units of this industry upto 30th June 1960. Eight of these have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 2.23 crores. One of them is also engaged in the production of points, crossings and sleepers required by the railways and another in the production of electric fans and paints. Three of the units have fully repaid the loans aggregating Rs. 17.5 lakhs availed of by them.

The more important products of this industry manufactured by the concerns, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June 1960, and by three other concerns mainly engaged in other industries, and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Steel bars and rods .. .. .	47,813 tons.
Steel tubes .. .. .	25,820 "
Wood screws .. .. .	9,92,341 gross.
Steel castings .. .. .	4,305 tons.
Steel (job work) .. .. .	Rs. 36-30 lakhs (worth).
Sewing machines .. .. .	2,42,035 nos.
Hurricane lanterns .. .. .	8,92,968 "
Enamelware .. .. .	4,82,934 sq. ft.
Safety stoves .. .. .	15,979 nos.
Steel structurals .. .. .	1,340 tons.
Steel structurals .. .. .	Rs. 12-19 lakhs (worth)
Hacksaw blades .. .. .	32,237 gross.
Precision parts and spares .. .. .	Rs. 1-02 lakhs (worth)

### Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery Textile Machinery

The production of spinning and weaving machinery has increased by about 25 per cent from Rs. 5.7 crores in 1958 to Rs. 7.01 crores in 1959. The items of machinery which account for this increase are mainly draw frames, ring frames and looms. The production of processing machinery has increased by about 16 per cent from Rs. 0.89 crores in 1958 to Rs. 1.00 crores in 1959. New items of textile machinery manufactured during 1959 were (1) merceriser, (2) R.B. inserts, (3) lappets, (4) all metal reeds and (5) Calender Bowls.

#### Jute Mill Machinery

Considerable progress has been made in the production of jute mill machinery. The production for 1959 was worth about Rs. 203 lakhs as against Rs. 115 lakhs in 1958, and represented a six-fold increase since the beginning of the Second Plan period. A firm has been licensed for the manufacture of carpet baking looms and has already gone into production. This type of loom has been produced for the first time in the country.

#### Tea Machinery

During the year 1959 production of tea machinery increased to Rs. 82 lakhs from Rs. 71.35 lakhs in 1958 and Rs. 58 lakhs in 1957. Two units, one for the manufacture of practically the entire range of tea processing machinery (of the Sirrocco Brand), and the other for the new type of tea roller, have already started production. It is expected that the present projected capacity of Rs. 1.75 crores per year would be sufficient not only to meet the entire demand of the country, but also to have a reasonable surplus for the export of such machinery.

#### Diesel Engines and Pumps

The diesel engine industry achieved a production figure of over 30,000 numbers during the year. There are at present two firms manufacturing vehicular diesel engines exclusively for supply to other vehicle manufacturers and two others who manufacture for their own.

The power-driven pumps industry has been steadily progressing and achieved a production of over 82,000 numbers during 1959 as against the actual production of 75,656 in 1958. It is expected that the Second Plan target of 86,000 numbers by 1961 would be achieved.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation as approved loans aggregating Rs. 1.43 crores for five units of this industry upto 30th June 1960, and four of them have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 1.36 crores. One of these four units is also engaged in the production of cotton and staple yarn, and another in the production of steel castings.

In respect of one of the concerns which has availed itself of the loans, the Corporation has agreed to underwrite the issue of preference shares to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs.

The principal products in this group manufactured by concerns, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June 1960, and by another concern engaged in another industry, and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Revolving flat carding engines	396 Nos.
Healds	3,066 Dozen sets.
Reeds	493 Dozen pcs.
Oil engines 5 B. H. P.	9,794 Nos.
Oil engines 10 to 48 B. H. P.	620 „
Cone pulleys and lathes	1,099 „
<b>Tea Machinery</b>	
Tea Rollers	72 „
Other items like breakers, sifters, sorters, extractors, etc.	256 „
Spares	Rs. 7.39 lakhs (worth).
<b>Jute Mill &amp; Miscellaneous Machinery</b>	
Spinning frames and conversions	31 Nos.
Other items like winders, axles, wheel centres, brakes, etc.	21,311 „
Jute spares	Rs. 3.36 lakhs (worth).
Miscellaneous spares	Rs. 1.51 „ „

### Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies

There has been significant increase in the production in 1959 as compared with 1958 of electrical items such as electric fans (17 per cent), electric lamps (15 per cent), fluorescent tubes (14 per cent), radio receivers (6 per cent), storage batteries (28 per cent), domestic refrigerators (36 per cent), house service meters (7 per cent), aluminium conductors (18 per cent), winding wires (36 per cent), and rubber and plastic cables (28 per cent). Production of air-conditioners (packaged unit type), water-coolers, bare-copper conductors, electric motors and power and distribution transformers has fallen due to various reasons. The demand for consumer goods, however, has been increasing and production has also shown upward trend in almost all consumer items. During the year, manufacture of condensers required for electric fans and also photo-flash lamps has been commenced. A number of new schemes and expansion of existing schemes are under implementation.

Difficulty was experienced by certain industries such as A.C.S.R. conductors wherein there were some delays in licensing of steel core wire. In respect of industries such as air-conditioners, water-coolers etc., the production had to be restricted in view of difficult foreign exchange position.

Production of electric fans is steadily improving; output rose from 524 thousand numbers in 1957 to 726 thousand numbers in 1959. Exports of electric fans were rapidly rising; they increased from Rs. 2.2 million in 1958 to Rs. 3.9 million in 1959.

Production of radio receivers in the country has increased by nearly three-fold since 1951. Over 2.1 lakh radio receivers were produced in 1959. With the increase in demand for radio receivers, the industry is bound to expand considerably during the Third Plan period. At present, a fairly substantial percentage of components required for production of radio receivers is met by imports.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 1.97 crores for thirteen units of the industry upto 30th June 1960. Of these, nine units have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 96,00,000. Three of the units have fully repaid the loans availed of by them and another had stopped production.

The principal products manufactured by the concerns in this group, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June 1960, except the one which had stopped production and by two other concerns which are mainly engaged in other industries, and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Electric Motors	{ 17,768 Nos. 1,63,198 H.P.
Transformers	{ 685 Nos. 1,44,280 K.V.A.
Alternators	{ 162 Nos. 674 K.V.A.
Motor batteries	93,992 Nos.
Train lighting batteries	16,550 „
P. & T. Cells, stationary cells, etc.	17,552 „
Radio sets	4,600 „
Switch gears	25,487 „
Electric fans	4,04,089 „
Electrical accessories	4,13,764 „
H.D.B. & cad copper conductors	38,142 Cwts.
House service electric meters	1,14,000 Nos.
Arca Copper rods	2,580 Cwts.
Electrolitic copper bars and strips	337 „
Braas wire & rods	2,812 „

### Manufacture of Rail-Road Equipment

There has been a progressive rise in output of locomotives in India. In 1950-51, the number of locomotives turned out was only 7. By 1954-55, production rose to 98. Next year, it increased further to 129. During the First

Plan period (ending 1955-56), broad gauge locomotives numbering 341 and metre gauge locomotives numbering 155 were produced. During the Second Plan period (ending 1960-61), broad gauge locomotives numbering 826 and metre gauge locomotives numbering 500 are expected to be produced. Indian Railways' requirements of locomotives are now being fully met from indigenous manufacture.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 115 lakhs for three concerns in this industry upto 30th June 1960. One of them has availed itself of the loan to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs and this concern is also engaged in the production of Steel structurals and Tea and Jute machinery.

The principal products manufactured by the aforesaid concern and another concern, which is mainly engaged in another industry, and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Points and crossings .. ..	2,137 equated turnouts.
Crossing sleeper bars .. ..	1,940 sets.
Screw couplings .. ..	29,233 Nos.
Shackles .. ..	14,037 ..
Levers .. ..	6,175 ..
Wagon components .. ..	Rs. 1.68 lakhs (worth).
Signalling Equipment .. ..	Rs. 10.44 lakhs (worth).
Diesel Road Rollers .. ..	60 Nos.
Steam Road Rollers .. ..	9 ..

#### Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Ancillaries

Increase in production has been the feature of most of the individual firms engaged in the manufacture of various items connected with the automobile and other related industries. During the year 1959, some of the new firms whose manufacturing programmes had been approved earlier, went into production. The items covered are engine valves, seat frames, silencers, tail pipes and exhaust pipes. The items covered by expansion of existing units are scooters, commercial vehicles, mechanical and hydraulic jacks and brakelinings.

The *Ad-hoc* committee for automobiles which was set up to review the progress of the automobile industry and to examine *inter-alia*, the feasibility of producing a low-cost automobile has submitted its preliminary report and has examined the difficulties faced by the industry. During the year, further allocations of foreign exchange were made available to this industry and the production of automobiles increased from 25,631 in 1958 to 36,468 in 1959, the latter being the highest figure recorded so far. Production was expected to reach nearly the level of Second Plan targets by the end of 1960-61. In 1953, there was hardly any manufacture apart from the assembly from wholly imported components incorporating the indigenous tyres, tubes, battery and upholstery materials, except in the case of one type of car.

To ensure equitable distribution of certain types of available motor cars and to regulate their resale with a view to eliminate profiteering, the Government issued on the 1st May 1959, an order called the Motor Car (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

#### I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 1.77 crores have been approved by the Corporation for four units in this industry upto 30th June 1960 and all of them availed themselves of the loans to the extent of Rs. 1.19 crores. One of these units made an issue of debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,60,00,000, which was underwritten by the Corporation jointly with two other institutions, and it repaid the outstanding loan from the proceeds of the debenture issue. Another unit has also repaid its loan in full.

In respect of one of the two remaining concerns, the Corporation has guaranteed deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 26.95,000 in connection with the import of capital goods from outside India.

The principal products manufactured by the aforesaid two concerns in this group and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1959-60
Scooters .. ..	8,415 Nos.
Automobile diesel engines .. ..	1,153 ..
Brake lining .. ..	1,66,810 Metres.
Clutches .. ..	37,314 Pcs.
Brakes .. ..	2,09,401 ..
Hydraulic brake fluid .. ..	1,73,098 Litres.
Motor cycles and 3-wheelers .. ..	3,700 Nos.

#### Manufacture of Bicycles

In the bicycle industry, several schemes, for the manufacture of items such as freewheels, saddles, chains, B.B. fittings and hubs are already approved with a view to create additional capacity to meet the country's entire requirements for these items. If all the schemes materialise, then there would not be any necessity for import of any cycle parts in future and there would also be some surplus for export. Efforts have also been made to persuade entrepreneurs to put up schemes for the manufacture of ball and roller bearings. From the present indications, it is expected that the target set in the Second Five Year Plan for the bicycle industry would be achieved ahead of time. 19 factories in the large scale sector and 130 units in the small scale sector are at present manufacturing cycles in India. Number of cycles produced by the factories in large and small scale sectors during 1959 was 9,90,748 and 1,72,842 respectively.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 110.50 lakhs for two units of this industry upto 30th June 1960, and they availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 108.50 lakhs. During the year 1959-60, these concerns manufactured 3,79,452 complete bicycles as also bicycle parts like chains, hubs, pedals, spokes, saddles, freewheels, B.B. fittings head-fittings, etc. etc.

#### Electric Light and Power

The Second Plan provided for an increase of 3.5 million kW in the installed generating capacity of power plants in the country. During the first four years of the Plan, the installed capacity is estimated to have increased by an additional 1,457,000 kW.

#### I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 82.75 lakhs for five units of the industry upto 30th June 1960, and two of them availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 43.00 lakhs. As stated in our previous reviews, one of these two concerns stopped generating electricity on its own with effect from the 3rd April 1955, from which date it is receiving hydro-electric power in bulk and distributing the same to its consumers. During the year 1959-60, this concern purchased 13,96,810 units of electricity and sold to its customers 12,28,278 units. The other concern, and another concern engaged in another industry, together produced 110.827 million units of electricity during the year.

#### Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 43.30 lakhs for seven units in this group upto 30th June 1960. Six of them engaged in the production of starch, zip fasteners, sports goods, torches, electro-plated goods, industrial cloth, processing and printing of motion picture film, etc. availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 36.30 lakhs. Two of the concerns repaid the loans in full and the factories of two other concerns were sold by the Corporation in realisation of its dues.

#### Other Industries

##### Hotel Industry

The Corporation has for the first time approved a loan of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for a concern engaged in the hotel industry for setting up a chain of three hotels one in Delhi, another in Agra and the third in Bombay. This is provisional pending receipt of Government's approval.

## APPENDIX 'H'

Statement showing:

- (a) Number of units in each type of industry for whom loans were approved.  
 (b) Total paid-up capital of the units in each type of industry.  
 (c) Total installed capacity each industry will have when the loans are fully availed of.  
 (d) Total sales in 1959-60.

Serial No.	Type of Industry	No. of units	Total paid-up capital of the units in each type of industry*	Amount of loan approved upto 30th June, 1960	Expected total installed capacity when all loans approved by the Corporation are availed of	Total Net Sales in 1959-60*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1	Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries.	52	10,30,60,000	25,72,00,000	Sugar cane crushing capacity 63,400 tons per day	27,30,60,000
2	Manufacture of Textiles—Spinning, Weaving & Finishing of Textiles.	43	6,57,82,000	9,97,75,000	Cotton Textiles, Spindles 10,08,242 Looms 11,107 }  Woollen Textiles, Spindles 12,162 Looms 84 }	20,43,80,000  72,36,000
3	Manufacture of Artificial Fibres.	2	..	4,10,00,000	Viscose Filament Rayon Yarn 5 million lbs. per annum.	
4	Manufacture of Wood and Cork except Manufacture of Furniture.	1	37,47,000	30,00,000	Plywood 12 million sq. ft. p.a. Hardboard 12.5 tons per day }	58,01,000
5	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products.	11	5,68,72,000	9,73,74,000	Paper and Board 1,92,575 tons p.a.  Dry bleached sulphate bamboo pulp. (for paper making.) } 31,200 tons p.a.	18,76,17,000
6	Manufacture of Rubber Products.	3	81,30,000	50,50,000	Cycle Tyres 30 lacs p.a. Cycle Tubes 15 lacs p.a. Transmission and Conveyor Belting 60,60,000 ft. p.a. V belts and Fan belts 9,60,000 p.a. Vacuum Hoses, Buffer Springs etc. .. }  Rubber Products Rs. 50 lacs worth of products p.a. }	2,00,03,000  64,39,000
7	Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers.	8	6,78,67,000	8,50,50,000	Sulphuric Acid 107,250 tons p.a. Caustic Soda 76,585 " " Soda Ash 75,600 " " Ammonia 24,060 " " Ammonium Sulphate 56,000 " " Superphosphate 44,000 " " Ammonium Chloride 8,250 " " Chlorine 10.8 tons per day }	7,36,79,000
8	Manufacture of Vegetable & Animal Oil and Fats.	2	19,46,000	11,00,000	Oil Seeds and Cakes (crushing) 50 tons per day Cotton Seed (processing) 30 tons per day }	43,51,000
9	Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	6	1,06,10,000	77,25,000	Titanium Dioxide 3,600 tons p.a. Ferric Alum 21,600 " " Red Lead (non-setting) } Yellow Litharge } 100 tons per month. Battery Litharge. } Red Lead (setting) } 100 tons per month. Ordinary Yellow Litharge }  Potassium Chlorate 52 tons per month }  Chloride (Ferric, Aluminium and Barium). 600 tons p.a. Carbon-di-Sulphide 5 tons per day Anhydrous sodium sulphate 10 tons per day. }	51,23,000  41,86,000  13,54,000
10	Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products.	7	85,08,000	1,62,50,000	Sheet Glass 45 million sq. ft. p.a. Other kinds of Glass products viz., Bottles, Tumblers, etc. } 21,300 tons p.a.	79,52,000 1,21,33,000

\*Based on latest available information but do not include the figures in respect of concerns (i) which have repaid the loans in full, (ii) which have declined the loans approved, (iii) to which loans have not been made available, (iv) which have not gone into production (v) whose factories have been sold by the Corporation, and (vi) which have stopped working.

## APPENDIX 'H'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
11	Manufacture of Pottery, China & Earthenware.	6	1,81,42,000	1,24,25,000	Potteries	Rs. 1,58,32,000 worth of products per annum.	1,74,73,000
					<i>Ceramics and Refractories</i>		
					Stoneware Pipes	1,500 tons p.a.	1,55,06,000
					Fireclay Refractories	1,21,680 " "	
					Silica Bricks	35,200 " "	
					Other Refractories	16,500 " "	
					Sanitaryware and Ceramics	5,400 " "	
12	Manufacture of Cement	6	8,42,58,000	6,17,00,000	Cement	18,31,800 tons p.a.	8,55,02,000
13	Basic Metal Industries---Iron and Steel.	..	..	23,00,000*	Ferro-Manganese	12,000 tons p.a.	12,23,000
14	Non-ferrous Metals Industry.	3	1,97,00,000	2,03,00,000	Lead Concentrates	6,000 tons p.a.	78,28,000
					Zinc "	9,000 " "	
					Pig Lead	6,000 " "	
					Silver	3,60,000 troy oz. p.a.	
					Brass & Copper Sheets & Strips	6,000 tons p.a.	1,58,13,000
					Ingots (Aluminium)	7,500 " "	1,29,38,000
					Sheets & Circles (Aluminium)	4,900 " "	
					Aluminium foils	500 " "	
					Extrusions	1,000 " "	
					A.C.S.R. Cables	2,400 " "	
15	Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery & Transport equipment.	14	4,13,25,000	3,40,50,000	Sewing machines	3·00 lacs p.a.	2,57,84,000
					Needles	3·00 lacs p.m.	
					Steel Castings, bars & rods.	1,01,400 tons p.a.	4,23,85,000
					Wood Screws.	1·2 million gross p.a.	23,04,000
					Railway points and crossings.	160 equated turnouts (90 lbs) p.m.	3,05,84,000
					Do.	200 equated turnouts (50 lbs) p.m.	
					Steel Structurals	29,100 tons p.a.	
					High Frequency Electrically welded Steel Tubes with diameters ½" to 6".	60,000 tons p.a.	2,27,54,000
					Steel Sockets 1½" to 6"	..	
16	Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery.	5	1,84,05,000	1,42,50,000	Carling Engines	900 p.a.	59,88,000
					Oil Engines	6,520 p.a.	1,93,84,000
					Heads	12,000 doz. sets p.a.	
					Reeds	4,440 doz. pcs. p.a.	
					Cone-pulley lathes (light & heavy duty).	750 Nos. p.a.	1,18,33,000
					Light type geared-head lathes	36 " "	
					High speed heavy duty geared-head lathes	150 " "	
					Capstan and Turret lathes	120 " "	
					Steam and Diesel Road Rollers	100 " "	
					Other Machines	75 " "	
					Tea Machinery	Rs. 48 lacs worth of products p.a.	1,57,94,000
					Jute & other Machinery	Rs. 72 lacs worth of products p.a.	
17	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	13	1,53,66,000	1,96,70,000	Motor Car Batteries	1,20,000 p.a.	2,76,04,000
					Train Lighting Batteries	12,000 p.a.	
					Dry Charge Batteries	6,000 units p.a.	
					Iron Clad Batteries	2,400 units p.a.	
					Microphorous Rubber Separators.	7·5 million units p.a.	2,72,79,000
					Radios	60,000 sets p.a.	
					Other Electrical Accessories	..	
					Transformers	3,88,000 K.V.A. p.a.	3,60,48,000
					Electrical Motors	1,29,000 H.P. p.a.	
					Fractional Motors	1,20,000 Nos.	
					Fans (Carriage, Ceiling and Table).	3·72 lacs p.a.	
					Aluminium Cables.	5,000 tons p.a.	..
					House Service Meters.	2,00,000 meters p.a.	
					Dry Batteries	48 million cells p.a.	
					Glow Switches	12,00,000 pcs. p.a.	
					Fluorescent Tubes	9,00,000 p.a.	

\*This is an additional loan approved to a concern already engaged in the manufacture of Sugar. The unit has been included in the number of units shown against "Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries".



## APPENDIX 'H'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
18	Manufacture of Rail-Road Equipment	3	48,20,000	1,15,00,000	Railway Signalling Equipment. Railway goods wagons Coaching underframes	Rs. 60 lacs worth product p.a. 2,000 p.a. 370 p.a.	— — —
19	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles & Ancillaries.	4	2,99,78,000	1,77,00,000	Brake Lining Diesel Engines  Borg and Beck Clutches  Motor Cycles. Three Wheeler chassis	3,12,000 R. ft. p.m. 3,000 p.m.  15,000 pos. p.a.  5,000 p.a. 1,800 p.a.	1,96,95,000    68,01,000
20	Manufacture of Bicycles	2	1,34,62,000	1,10,50,000	Bicycles	3,50,000 units per annum and spare parts.	4,47,04,000
21	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7	13,67,000	43,30,000	—	—	61,86,000
22	Electric Light and Power	5	54,82,000	82,75,000	—	45,510 K.W.	29,13,000
23	Hotel Industry	1	—	1,50,00,000	—	—	—
	Total	204	57,90,27,000	84,60,74,000			1,31,77,27,000

## APPENDIX 'T'

## (4) Joint financing of loans to industries

Summary of the proceedings relating to some of the proposals considered at the sixth conference of the representatives of the State Financial Corporations held on the 5th December 1959.

(1) *Extension of the scheme of guarantee of loans to small-scale industries, to the State Financial Corporations.*

The Conference recommended that the guarantee scheme being evolved in response to a suggestion made at the seminar held in July, 1959 at Hyderabad on financing of small scale industries should also be extended to cover loans made by the State Financial Corporations and proposed that the problems arising out of the extension of the scheme to the Corporations in respect of the criteria of lending and security provisions should be examined.

(2) *Scheme of the State Bank of India for the provision of credit to small scale industries*

The Conference noted that the Pilot Scheme initiated by the State Bank of India for the provision of credit to small-scale industries had been extended to all its branches and that 36 important centres had been selected for intensive working of coordination arrangements with the State Financial Corporations, State Governments, etc.

(3) *Utilisation of the agency of the State Financial Corporations for routing Government funds to small-scale industries.*

The Conference was informed that in four States the Corporations had been appointed as agents of the respective State Governments while in four others the State Governments had already agreed to appoint the Corporations as agents. The representatives of the Corporations which were already acting as agents indicated that the working of the agency arrangements in their respective States was very satisfactory and had enabled them to assist the small-scale industries to a larger extent. The Conference urged the expediting of the appointment of the Financial Corporations as agents in other States also.

One of the suggestions (which had its origin in the Hyderabad Seminar) was that the Corporations might undertake joint financing of industries with Commercial Banks who might function as their agents. The Conference was informed, in this connection that one of the Corporations had already entered into an agency arrangement with the State Bank of India under which the latter undertook agency functions such as receiving loan applications, disbursement and recovery of loans etc. at mofussil centres and that the Corporation was arranging to enter into similar arrangements with certain other banks also. It was suggested that the other Corporations could also appoint banks as their agents and that the idea of participation loans could be considered as the next step.

(5) *Simplification of loan application forms to be filled in by small-scale industries.*

The Conference considered the set of loan application forms for advances to small-scale industries suggested by the Committee set up by the Reserve Bank for the purpose and also one of the recommendations of the Committee for setting up a working group to prepare a manual for appraisal of medium and long term loan applications of industries received by credit institutions and recommended that, as suggested by the Committee, a suitable working group might be constituted by the Reserve Bank to work out certain guiding principles for the appraisal of applications for term loans. The Conference also agreed with a suggestion made that the Corporations might forward to the Reserve Bank their suggestions, if any, as regards the application forms and these could also be considered by the proposed working group. In the meantime, such of the Corporations as wished to adopt the forms recommended by the Committee could do so.

(6) *Amendments to the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951*

The Conference approved the following suggestions for amending the State Financial Corporations Act and requested the Reserve Bank to take them up with the Government of India for necessary action:—

- (i) Provision for enabling a Financial Corporation to reduce its paid-up share capital, when deemed necessary.

(ii) Provision for enabling a Financial Corporation to avail itself of the remedy provided under section 31 of the Act through the District Judge of the place where the Head Office of the Corporation is situated.

(iii) Provision for making repairing and servicing workshops and transport industry eligible for financial accommodation from the State Financial Corporations.

Certain other suggestions for the amendment of the Act were also considered but not supported by the Conference. One of these related to an amendment of section 26 of the Act for raising the present maximum limit upto which an industrial concern could be financed by the Corporations (together with a corresponding increase in the minimum limit below which the Industrial Finance Corporation should not finance). It was pointed out that one of the reasons which made the proposed amendment to the Act necessary was the fact that industrial units which were not organised as public limited companies or co-operatives and which required loans for amounts exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs could neither approach the I. F. C. nor S.F.Cs. for assistance. The Conference agreed that the position of the concerns whose requirements could not be met by the I. F. C. should be examined.

*(7) Improvement in the present procedure of granting loans by S. F. Cs.*

The Conference accepted certain suggestions made by the Reserve Bank for effecting improvement in the present procedure of granting loans by S.F.Cs. The more important of these related to—

- (i) simplification of the application forms and printing them in regional languages; and
- (ii) simultaneous action on various matters and delegation of powers for reducing the time lag between the receipt of applications and their disposal.

*(8) Suggestions of the Government of India concerning State Financial Corporations.*

The Conference accepted a suggestion made by the Government of India that the annual reports of the Corporations should uniformly include a classification of loans sanctioned by them on a *cumulative basis* i.e. from the date of the inception of the Corporation and that a similar classification should also be furnished in respect of loans sanctioned *during the year* to which the report related. The Conference also approved the classified list of industries compiled on the basis of 'International Standard Classification of all Economic Activities' by the Reserve Bank taking into consideration the requirements of the State Financial Corporations and requested the Bank to finalise it in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India for being adopted by the Corporations in respect of data to be furnished in their annual reports and also in their quarterly returns submitted under section 38(2) of the State Financial Corporations Act.

*(9) Co-ordination between S.F.Cs. and I.C.I.C.I.*

The possibilities of an arrangement under which the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the State Financial Corporations could jointly finance industrial concerns against composite security, with the former providing the foreign exchange component, was considered and, in this connection, a suggestion made *viz.*, that the question could be usefully examined in detail by

an informal group which might evolve a workable arrangement and lay down the exact procedure which should be followed by the State Financial Corporations whenever industrial concerns experiencing difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange approached them for assistance, was approved by the Conference.

*(10) Strengthening of the reserves of S.F.Cs.*

The request that the Reserve Bank and the State Government should forego dividends on their shareholdings in the State Financial Corporations and that the amount thus foregone should be credited to the reserves of the Corporations on the analogy of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India was considered at the Conference and it was explained that the Reserve Bank would not be prepared to forego its dividend independently of the State Governments. It was also indicated in this context that the amount foregone by the Reserve Bank should be equal to that which the concerned State Governments agreed to forego and also that the arrangement might be extended to any individual Corporation after the concerned State Government had agreed to the proposal.

APPENDIX 'J'

No. 2(59)-Corp/59

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Economic Affairs,

New Delhi, the 26th September 1959.

From

Shri A. Bakshi,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The General Manager,

Industrial Finance Corporation of India,

New Delhi.

Subject:—Government Resolution No. 2(70)-F. III/53, dated 23rd December 1953—Directive issued under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the I.F.C. Act, 1948—Amendment of.

Sir,

In partial modification of sub-para (iv) of para 1 of the directive issued in this Ministry's letter No. F.2(9)-F. III/54, dated the 3rd April 1954, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred on it by sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the I.F.C. Act, 1948, is pleased to give the following instructions on questions of policy:—

Insert the following as provisos to sub-para (iv) of para 1:—

"Provided, however, that in cases where the foreign exchange cost of the imported plant and machinery amounts to not less than 60% of the total capital cost of the project financed by the I.F.C., and the import is covered by import licences issued under one or other of the foreign currency loans taken from foreign Governments or banks or financial institutions, the minimum margin to be aimed at may be reduced to 40% at the discretion of the Corporation."

"Provided, further that if in any particular case the Corporation consider that for special reasons to

be recorded in writing it is desirable to reduce the margin by a further 5 per cent the Corporation may do so but with the prior approval of the Central Government”

to give the following further instructions on questions of policy in supersession of para 1 (ii) of this Ministry's letter No F 2(48)-F III/55, dated the 19th December 1955 —

The receipt of this letter may be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A Baksı)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

APPENDIX 'K'

No F 2(48)-Corp/59

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Economic Affairs,

New Delhi, the December 21, 1959/Agrahayana 30, 1881

From

Shri A Baksı,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chairman,

Industrial Finance Corporation of India,

New Delhi.

Sir,

In exercise of the powers conferred on it in that behalf by sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act 1948, the Central Government is pleased

(1) A prior reference shall be made by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the Central Government before it decides to sell the assets of any industrial concern in realisation of its dues under Section 28 of the Act or, under the powers reserved to it under the deed of mortgage, whether the management of the concern is taken over by the Corporation or not, and the Corporation's decision in this respect shall not be finalised before the receipt of Government's views in the matter. The Corporation is, however, not precluded from selling without reference to Government particular assets belonging to an industrial concern which it may have taken over in exercise of its rights as aforesaid. The Corporation may, further, in its sole discretion and without prior approval of the Government apply to the Court for sale of the assets of an industrial concern and in that connection also, for issue of *ad interim* injunction and attachment of the property pledged, mortgaged, hypothecated or assigned to the Corporation as security for the loan or advance under Section 30 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act.

2 The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A Baksı)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

## INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

NEW  
Balance Sheet as on

Previous Year	Capital and Liabilities			This Year
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,00,00,000	1. Authorised Capital— 20,000 shares of Rs. 5,000 each .. .. .			10,00,00,000
5,00,00,000	Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Capital— 10,000 shares of Rs. 5,000 each fully paid-up (Guaranteed by Government of India under Section 5 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act).			5,00,00,000
17,00,000	2. Reserves and Reserve Fund— (i) General Reserve Fund (under Section 32)—Balance as per last Balance Sheet.	31,12,000		
14,12,000	Additions during the year— Transferred from Profit & Loss A/c. .. .. .	38,25,750		
	Transferred from Unclaimed Dividend Account .. .. .	2,250	69,40,000	
31,12,000				
22,80,375	(ii) Special Reserve Fund (under Section 32-A)—Balance as per last Balance Sheet.	27,30,450		
4,50,075	Additions during the year .. .. .	4,50,075	31,92,525	
27,30,450				
15,14,423	(iii) Reserve for Doubtful Debts.—Balance as per last Balance Sheet	14,92,814		
..	Since added .. .. .	..		
15,14,423		14,92,814		
21,609	Less Debts written off during the year .. .. .	904	14,91,910	
14,92,814				
1,00,000	(iv) Reserve for Contingencies .. .. .		1,00,000	1,17,24,435
74,41,264				
23,62,861	3. Provision for Taxation— Balance as per last Balance Sheet .. .. .		37,95,367	
37,70,776	Add Provision during the year .. .. .		49,76,918	
61,33,637			87,71,685	
23,38,270	Less Adjustments during the year .. .. .		26,73,305	
37,95,367			60,98,380	
10,50,129	Less Tax deducted at source .. .. .	10,77,946		
2,29,332	Advance tax paid under Section 18-A .. .. .	4,05,807	14,83,753	46,14,627
12,79,461				
25,15,906				
7,80,50,000	4. Bonds and Debentures— (i) 3½% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1964. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		7,80,50,000	
4,56,47,400	(ii) 4½% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1967. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		4,56,47,400	
4,38,30,800	(iii) 4½% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1968. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		4,38,30,800	
..	(iv) 4% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1971. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		5,48,86,900	
..	(v) % Debentures (Unsecured) redeemable in (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		..	22,24,15,100
16,75,28,200				

## CORPORATION OF INDIA

DELHI

30th June, 1960

Previous Year	Property & Assets						This Year
Rs.							Rs.
	<b>1. Cash and Bank Balances—</b>						
4,122	(i) In hand at Head Office and at Branches	..	..	..	..	3,057	
	(ii) With Banks (under Sec. 10)—						
10,95,137	(a) Reserve Bank of India	..	..	..	..	45,83,067	
1,47,00,000	(b) Scheduled Banks	..	..	..	..	1,73,00,500	
..	(c) State Co-operative Banks	..	..	..	..	10,00,000	2,28,83,567
1,57,99,259	<b>2. Investments—</b>						
	(i) Under Section 20—						
..	(a) Securities of the Govt. of India	..	..	..	..	..	
..	(b) Securities of the State Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	
	(ii) Under Section 23 (1)(d)—						
..	(a) Stocks	..	..	..	..	..	
..	(b) Shares at cost	..	..	..	..	67,03,750	
..	(c) Bonds	..	..	..	..	..	
65,85,400	(d) Debentures at cost	..	..	..	..	..	67,03,750
65,85,400	(iii) Under Section 23 (1)(e)—						
..	Debentures	..	..	..	..	..	67,03,750
65,85,400	<b>3. Loans and Advances—</b>						
33,36,73,453	Total loans outstanding (as per schedule annexed)	..	..	..	..	..	39,33,38,442
	<b>4. Dividend Deficit Account—</b>						
53,45,490	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	48,00,000	
5,45,490	Less Balance of Profit transferred from Profit & Loss Account	..	..	..	..	10,00,000	38,00,000
48,00,000	<b>5. Premises—</b>						
..	Cost upto the date of last Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	..	
..	Additions during the year	..	..	..	..	..	
..	Less Depreciation upto the last year	..	..	..	..	..	
..	Depreciation for the year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>6. Motor Cars, Cycles, Furnitures, Fixtures, Fittings, etc.—</b>						
1,75,995	Cost upto the date of last Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	1,82,570	
6,575	Additions during the year	..	..	..	..	10,464	
1,82,570	Less Cost of assets lost—	..	..	..	..	1,03,034	
..	Amount recoverable	..	..	..	..	75	
..	Amount written off	..	..	..	..	75	
..	Depreciation on the assets	..	..	..	..	7	157
1,82,570		..	..	..	..	1,92,877	
84,704	Less Depreciation upto last year	..	..	..	..	98,666	
11,962	Depreciation for the year	..	..	..	..	11,578	
98,666		..	..	..	..	1,08,244	
..	Less Depreciation on assets lost	..	..	..	..	7	1,08,237
98,666		..	..	..	..	..	84,640
85,904		..	..	..	..	..	

Balance				
Previous Year	Capital and Liabilities			This Year
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	5. Fixed Deposits—			
	(Under Section 22) .. .. .			..
	6. Borrowings—			
	(i) From Reserve Bank of India—			
..	(a) Secured by pledge of Government Securities of the face value of Rs. [under Section 21 (3) (a)].	..		
..	(b) Secured by Bonds and Debentures issued by the Corporation of the face value of Rs. 3.50 crores [under Section 21 (3) (b)].	..	..	
13,00,00,000	(ii) From Government of India [under Section 21 (4)] .. ..		13,25,00,000	
..	(iii) In Foreign Currency .. .. .		..	13,25,00,000
13,00,00,000				
	7. Subvention paid by Govt. of India—			
	On account of dividend under Section 5 read with Section 32—			
53,45,490	Balance as per last Balance Sheet .. .. .		48,00,000	
5,45,490	Less Paid to Govt. of India .. .. .		10,00,000	38,00,000
48,00,000				
	8. Other Liabilities—			
	Interest accrued & accruing—			
14,58,404	(a) On borrowings from Govt. of India under Section 21 (4) ..	14,90,625		
14,53,796	(b) On Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds .. ..	19,78,271	34,68,896	
29,12,290				
5,46,226	Sundry Creditors including liabilities for expenses .. ..		24,81,712	
6,41,069	Interest held in Suspense .. .. .		6,35,186	
6,61,512	Industrial Finance Corporation Employees' Provident Fund Account		7,60,524	
12,700	Legal Charges Suspense .. .. .		200	
	Unclaimed Dividend—			
2,250	Balance as per last Balance Sheet .. .. .	2,250		
..	Less Transferred to General Reserve Fund .. .. .	2,250	..	
2,250				
8,58,616	Cheques received for collection per contra .. .. .		8,57,272	82,03,790
58,34,663				
	9. Contingent Liabilities—			
..	(a) Guarantees given under Section 23(1) (a) per contra ..		2,08,95,000	
..	(b) Underwriting contracts under Section 23(1) (b) per contra ..			2,08,95,000
..				

## Sheet—contd.

Previous Year	Property and Assets						This Year
Rs.							Rs.
	7. Other Assets—						
	Interest accrued—						
2,14,026	(i) On investments	..	..	..	..	..	
10,06,086	(ii) On loans and advances	..	..	..	..	10,10,265	
3,26,062	(iii) On debentures	..	..	..	..	3,02,454	
82,294	(iv) On deposits with banks	..	..	..	..	23,673	
..	(v) On advance to staff for conveyances	..	..	..	..	1,370	13,46,762
10,28,468							
627	Commitment charges accrued	..	..	..	..	1,760	
65,47,843	Sundry Debtors*	..	..	..	..	62,67,781	
15,760	Advance to staff for Conveyances	..	..	..	..	30,871	
20,446	Stock of Stationery	..	..	..	..	22,170	
27,861	Telephone Deposit	..	..	..	..	30,057	
8,58,616	Cheques lodged for collection or in hand pending collection per contra.					8,57,272	
1,377	Prepaid Expenses	..	..	..	..	3,804	
19	Stamps on hand	..	..	..	..	19	85,60,466
91,01,017							
..	8. Guarantees per Contra	..	..	..	..		2,08,95,000
..	9. Underwriting Contracts per contra	..	..	..	..		
	10. Provision for Taxation—						
..	Details per contra	..	..	..	..		



					Balance	
Previous Year	Capital and Liabilities				This Year	
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	10. Profit & Loss Account—					
18,70,490	Balance brought forward	.. .. .	21,25,000			
	Less Appropriation for previous year	.. .. .				
11,25,000	Dividend for 1958/59	.. .. .	11,25,000			
5,45,490			10,00,000			
5,45,490	Balance transferred to Dividend Deficit Account	.. ..	10,00,000	..		
..						
35,37,000	Add Net profit for the year as per Profit & Loss Account	..		59,50,750		
14,12,000	Less Transferred to General Reserve Fund	.. ..		38,25,750	21,25,000	
21,25,000						
37,00,45,033					45,62,77,952	
Contingent Liability on account of partly paid-up shares held as investment under Section 23(1)(d)					.. ..	17,03,750

H. V. VENKATASUBBIAH  
General Manager

Shri C. C. Desai      Director  
Shri S. P. Virmani      ..  
Prof. S. K. Basu      ..

K. R. K. MENON  
Chairman

Shri G. D. Ambekar      Director  
Shri V. P. Varde  
Shri A. Bakshi

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Property and Assets</i>		<i>This Year</i>
<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<b>87,00,45,033</b>			<b>45,62,77,952</b>

(b) Rs. 3,90,186 being balance (fully secured) of purchase consideration and interest thereon recoverable from Zip Industries (Private) Ltd., for assets of Link Industries Ltd., (in Liquidation) sold to them.

## INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

Schedule showing particulars in respect of loans and advances referred to in the Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1960

	Rs.
(a) Debts considered good in respect of which the Corporation is fully secured .. .. .	38,20,18,940
Out of this—	
(i) Loans amounting to Rs. 24,41,00,380 are also secured by the personal guarantees of Directors and/or Managing Agents of borrower concerns. (Of those, loans aggregating Rs. 6,09,31,395 are further secured by the guarantees of the Central and/or State Governments and loans aggregating Rs. Nil are guaranteed by Scheduled or Co-operative Banks).	
(ii) Loans amounting to Rs. 12,43,79,877 are also secured by the guarantees of the Central and/or State Governments ..	
(iii) Loans amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 are also secured by the guarantees of Scheduled and/or Co-operative Banks.	
(b) Debts previously fully secured but now secured to the extent of Rs. 14,58,000 only .. .. .	28,92,060
(c) Debts secured only by the guarantees of the Central and/or State Government .. .. .	81,75,243
(d) Debts secured only by the guarantees of the Scheduled and/or Co-operative Banks .. .. .	Nil
(e) Debts secured only by personal guarantees or choses in action .. .. .	2,52,199
Total of (a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) .. .. .	89,33,38,442
(f) Debts due by concerns in which the directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors and Shareholders, Directors or members of the Managing Agency concerns .. .. .	7,46,95,827
Of these—	
(i) Debts aggregating Rs. 1,29,75,000 are due by Co-operative Societies in which a Director of the Corporation is interested as nominee of State Government or Co-operative Banks or Registrar of Co-operative Societies .. .. .	
(ii) Debts aggregating Rs. 5,10,45,442 are due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Shareholders only.	
(iii) Debts aggregating Rs. Nil are due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors or members of the Managing Agency concerns.	
(iv) Debts aggregating Rs. 1,06,75,385 are due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors	
(g) Total amount of loans disbursed during the year to concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors and Shareholders, Directors or members of the Managing Agency concerns .. .. .	1,32,66,330
(h) (i) Total amount of the instalments whether of principal or interest of which default was made at any time during the year ..	31,59,551
(ii) Total amount of the instalments whether of principal or interest overdue at the end of the year .. .. .	41,45,857
(iii) Total amount of instalments whether of principal or interest overdue by concerns in which Directors of the Corporation are interested .. .. .	1,09,813
(i) The following figures are not included in the schedule given above as they pertain to concerns on the Board of which some of the Directors of the Corporation (including the Chairman) function as the nominees of the Corporation and not in their personal capacity:—	
(a) Items (f) & f(iv) .. .. .	Rs. 12,40,486
(b) Item (g) .. .. .	Rs. 2,60,000
(c) Item (h) (iii) .. .. .	Rs. 1,48,907
(ii) Debts amounting to Rs. 1,49,11,398 due by two concerns in which the Chairman and a Director of the Corporation are nominee directors are included under category f(ii) only as other directors of the Corporation are shareholders of these concerns.	
(iii) Debt amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 due by a concern in which three directors of the Corporation are interested two of whom as shareholders only and one as a director has not been taken into category f(ii) but is included in category f(iv) only.	

H. V. VENKATASUBBIAH  
General Manager.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.  
S. VAIDYANATH AYYAR & Co.  
Chartered Accountants.

K. R. K. MENON  
Chairman

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI**  
*Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended the 30th June 1960*

Previous Year			This Year	Previous Year	This Year
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,15,74,700	To Interest on Bonds, Debentures etc.		1,28,21,951		
31,822	„ Salaries and Allowances—	31,822		2,00,04,891	*By Interest (including arrears of interest recovered amounting to Rs. 16,780 originally held in suspense account).
37,385	(a) Chairman ..			1,90,400	„ Commission .. .. .
	(b) General Manager (including Rs. 3,831 for leave salary paid to Reserve Bank of India).			..	„ Rent .. .. .
2,945	38,103	34,480		..	„ Profit on sale of Investments (including Rs. 9,74,179 realised on renunciation of the right to subscribe to the right shares)
34,440	Less leave salary recovered and/or recoverable from Reserve Bank of India	3,623		..	„ Profit from sale of Assets .. .. .
6,18,978				1,82,146	„ Commitment Charges .. .. .
6,80,238	(c) Others ..	6,83,845	7,50,147	10,321	„ Misc. Income .. .. .
6,450	„ Directors' fees ..		8,600		„ Difference in rounding off .. .. .
950	„ Committee Members' fees (other than Directors).		1,800		
25,614	„ Directors' Travelling and other allowances.		30,659		
7,774	„ Committee Members (other than Directors) Travelling and other allowances.		13,075		
..	„ Travelling and other expenses of non-official Directors nominated by the Corporation.		144		
34,430	„ Provident Fund Contribution.		36,228		
98,744	„ Rent, Taxes, Insurance & Lighting		1,00,154		
24,935	„ Postage Telegrams, Stamps and Telephones.		27,916		
38,359	„ Printing, Stationery and Advertisement.		46,579		
660	„ Repairs .. .. .		1,776		
400	„ Law Charges .. .. .		1,747		
8,000	„ Audit Fees .. .. .		10,000		
11,962	„ Depreciation .. .. .		11,578		
4,38,308	„ Discount on Bonds ..		1,37,217		
25,679	„ Brokerage on Bonds ..		32,412		
	To Other Expenses				
37,840	Agency Charges ..	49,972			
1,297	Books and Newspapers	1,806			
5,384	Medical Fees and Expenses	6,928			
13,292	Expenses not Enumerated	15,659			
16,721	Travelling Expenses ..	16,465			
2,104	Halting Allowances ..	3,102			
763	Maintenance of Motor Car	1,571			
	Listing Fees .. .. .	2,000			
27,349	Interest on Employees' Provident Fund.	31,365			
			1,28,868		
1,04,750	To Bad Debts written off ..				
..	„ Provision for doubtful debts.				
..	„ Loss on sale of Investments				
..	„ Reserve for depreciation on Investments.				
..	„ Assets written off ..	75			
..	„ Loss on sale of assets ..				
37,70,776	„ Provision for Taxation ..	49,76,318			
35,37,000	„ Balance of Net Profit carried to Balance Sheet.	59,50,750			
2,03,87,819			2,50,87,994	2,03,87,819	2,50,87,994

(i) The item of "Interest" does not include interest amounting to Rs. 10,897 on one account which has defaulted in payment of interest and principal. This amount is held in "Interest held in Suspense Account".

(ii) Interest on one account which is considered doubtful of recovery has not been taken into account.

H. V. VENKATASUBBIAH  
General Manager

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.  
S. VAIDYANATH AIYAR & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

K. R. K. MENON  
Chairman.

### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

#### OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, do hereby report to the Shareholders upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Corporation as at 30th June 1960.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto and the certified returns from the Branches, which returns are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet, and report that where we have called for explanations and information, such information and explanations have been given and have been satisfactory. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up in accordance with the Act and the Rules of the Corporation so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Corporation according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

New Delhi,

Dated 24th August 1960

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.  
S. VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

**LOST**

The Government Promissory Note No. BY069402 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1970-75 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to A. Krishnaswamy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Shri A. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar.

Residence—67/D-1, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

**LOST**

The G.P. note No. 107869 of three per cent loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 800 originally standing in the name of Dharma Prasad Mukerji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of Bibhuti Bhushan Mukerji, Rajeshwar Mukerji, Rishikesh Mukerji and Bimal Kumar Mukerji, Succession certificate holders in the estate of late D. P. Mukerji the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Rajeshwar Mukerji.

Residence—44, Allengunj, Allahabad.

**LOST**

The Government Promissory Note No. DH003544 of the 3½ per cent National Plan Loan, 1964 for Rs. 200 originally standing in the name of Imperial Bank of India and last endorsed to Parkash Chand the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Parkash Chand.

Residence—Village Dugri, Tehsil and Distt. Ludhiana.

**LOST**

The undernoted Government Promissory Notes originally standing in the name of the parties noted thereagainst and last endorsed to Sri Kishan Dass the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the undernoted note(s) and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt office, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the under mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—Sri Kishan Dass.

Residence—C/o Shri Jal Parkash Gupta, State Bank of India, Ambala Cantt.

No.	Loan	Amount	Name of original holder
108435	3% Loan 1896-97	Rs. 100/-	The Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
101978	Do.	Rs. 500/-	Ram Chander
109637	Do.	Rs. 100/-	Ganashi Lall
109200	Do.	Rs. 100/-	Ganashi Lall

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, Kewalkrishan S/o Pt. Khushabi Mal, permanent clerk, Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi hereafter be known as K. K. Bhaskar S/o Pt. Khushabi Mal.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, Sri Nani Gopal Pramanick S/o Shri Lalit Mohan Sarkar, Village Dhakuria, P.O. Chandpara, P.S. Gaighata, Distt. 24 Parganas, now became Nani Gopal Sarkar by the affidavit from Bongon Court, dated 4th January 1960.

**CHANGE OF SURNAME**

Sri Jogendra Nath Mandal, office of the Accountant General, Assam, Shillong and Sri Paresh Chandra Mandal State Bank of India, Shillong, will henceforth be known as Sri Jogendra Nath Bhowmik and Sri Paresh Chandra Bhowmik respectively.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, the undersigned, Ratnaker Achary, Clerk, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Dept., Mysore Unit, hereby declare that I have changed my name from RATNAKER ACHARY to P. N. RATHNAKARA on my own desire.

RATNAKER ACHARY

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, Ganapathy Arunachalam Wireman, Installation Telephones, Bombay, desires to be known as Arunachalam Ganapathy.

ARUNACHALAM GANAPATHY

**CHANGE OF NAME**

It is hereby notified that the undersigned has changed his name from—

Mangabhai Kikabhai Vaghia

to

Mangubhai Kikabhai Patel.

MANGABHAI KIKABHAI VAGHIA

Dated 6th January 1960.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

The name of IC 5320 CAPT BHARATSINGH CHAMPAWAT is changed to "KANWAR BHARAT-SINGH" and will be known as such in future.

Lt. Col  
Comdg Offr 2/4 GR

Dated: 11 Jun 60

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, SHAMA BHAVDU KOLI hereafter desire to be known as SHAM BHAVDU JADHAV.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, DAYAL SINGH RATHORE, son of Thakur Chait Singh, have modified my name as DAYAL SINGH RAUTHAN henceforth.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, Daulat Ram son of Sh. Rawal Ram employed as Telephone Operator in the P. & T. Deptt. at Bhatinda have changed my name to Surinder Mohan Singh with effect from 11th July 1959.

DAULAT RAM  
T.O.  
Bhatinda

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I want to keep my name:—

Deorao S/o Laxman Rao Deshmukh, from today in the place of Deo Rao S/o Laxman Rao Choudhary. And in future I shall be known by this name. Concerned persons please note.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, formerly known as GOPAL RAGHAVAN PILLAI, permanent Foreman of Laboratory, Naval Armament Depot, Visakhapatnam 6 (Ministry of Defence) have by a DEED dated ..... changed my name to GOPALAN BHASKARAN NAIR by which name I shall be known henceforth.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, formerly known as KRISHNA PILLAI SANKARA PILLAI, Laboratoryman, Naval Armament Depot, Visakhapatnam 6 (Ministry of Defence) have by a DEED dated 15th August 1960 changed my name to KRISHNA JANAKI SHANKAR by which name I shall be known henceforth.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, Sarju Ram son of Shri Moti Ram, by caste Hindu, by profession Guard in the Eastern Railway, Resident of Village Sher, P.O. & P.S. Barbigha, Dist. Monghyr at present residing at Gomoh, P.S. Topchanchi, Dist. Dhanbad have changed my surname by affidavit in the Court of 1st Class Magistrate at Dhanbad on 23-6-60 from 'Ram' to 'Prasad Sinha' and I do hereby solemnly declare that henceforth my name will be Sarju Prasad Sinha in place of 'Sarju Ram'.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

It is notified for information of all concerned that through some misapprehension I have been known and recorded as Khajan Ali. Henceforth I should be known as Khajan Chora, son of the late Ramdia Chora of village Nirpara, P.O. Kheri, Distt. Meerut (U.P.), employed under the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, Calcutta.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, K. NEELAKANTAN, Civilian Clerk, A.F.A.C., Coimbatore, will be known by the name K. P. CHANDRAN (K. PAPPU CHANDRAN), w.e.f. 29th July 1960.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, Balwant Singh, S/o S. Jamit Singh, Clerk, Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi henceafter be known as Balwant Singh Wohra, S/o S. Jamit Singh.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, PAPPU alias SUSHILA AHUJA, am since 21st May 1960, called (Mrs.) MIRA LADHARAM BHAGAT.

Dated 5th August 1960.

(MRS.) MIRA LADHARAM BHAGAT

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I am known as Mina Ram against Ticket No. 1602 of India Government Mint, Alipore, Calcutta-27, will henceforth be known and called as Biseswar Sharma in terms of my affidavit No. 5193, dated 14th June 1960.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

It is notified that my surname Chakraborty was not recorded in my Govt. record and Service Book. So in future my name is Narayan Chandra Chakraborty instead of Narayan as per affidavit Court of Magistrate, 1st Class, Sealdah on 8-4-60.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

I, Jiwat s/o Thakurdass, B/Peon, C.T.O., New Delhi, henceforth be known as "Jiwat Ram" s/o Thakurdass.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Estate Mrs. Margaret (or Maggie) Smart or Carmichael, decd.

Pursuant to Sections 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased some time of Roffey Place, near Horsham, Sussex late of Roundleze Kingsley Green near Haslemere, Surrey, widow, who died at

Kingsley Green near Haslemere aforesaid on the 10th June 1959, are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims to Dibyendu Sen Roy and Edwin Derek Stedman, both Officials of The Chartered Bank of No. 4, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1, the Administrators to the above estate on or before the 30th November 1960, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets without regard to any claims except those of which any notice shall then have been received.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th October 1960.

SANDERSONS & MORGANS

Solicitors for the said Administrators  
5 and 7, Netaji Subhas Road,  
Calcutta 1

**In the matter of the Companies Act, 1956, and of  
Varuna Agencies (India) Ltd., New Delhi**

Notice is hereby given that an extra Ordinary General Meeting of the company will be held at F. Block Connaught Place, New Delhi at 11.30 A.M. on Saturday 29th October 1960 to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolution as a Special Resolution.—

**"RESOLUTION"**

Resolved as a Special Resolution that Varuna Agencies (India) Ltd. be wound up voluntarily and that Shri Raghu Nath Rai, Chartered Accountant, Connaught Place, New Delhi be and is hereby appointed the Liquidator of the Company.

By order of the Board

R. GIDWANY  
Director

The proxy form duly signed be sent at the Registered office of the Company 48 hours before the Meeting.

The proxy need not be a member of the Company.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

As you know Varuna Agencies (India) Ltd., was incorporated as a limited liability company with its registered office at New Delhi. The company did business in the first few years of its incorporation but for the last several years has not been doing much business and has done no business for the last several years.

According to the present financial position of the company, the company has debts which the company is unable to pay and as such it is suggested that the company be wound up as Creditors Winding up.

A statement of the affairs of the company along with the list of creditors etc., will be placed before the meeting.

**In the matter of the Companies Act, 1956, and of  
Film Production and Finance Corporation Limited,**

Notice is hereby given that an extra Ordinary General Meeting of the company will be held at F. Block Connaught Place, New Delhi at 12.30 P.M. on Saturday 29th October 1960 to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolution as a Special Resolution:—

**"RESOLUTION"**

Resolved as a Special Resolution that Film Production and Finance Corporation Ltd., be wound up voluntarily and that Shri Raghu Nath Rai, Chartered Accountant, Connaught Place New Delhi be and is hereby appointed the Liquidator of the Company.

By order of the Board

R. GIDWANY  
Director

The proxy form duly signed be sent at the Registered office of the Company 48 hours before the Meeting.

The proxy need not be a member of the Company.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

As you know Film Production & Finance Corporation Ltd., was incorporated as a limited liability company with its registered office at New Delhi. The company did business in the first few years of its incorporation but for the last several years has not been doing much business and has done no business for the last several years.

According to the present financial position of the company, the company has debts which the company is unable to pay and as such it is suggested that the company be wound up as Creditors Winding up.

A statement of the affairs of the company along with the list of creditors etc., will be placed before the meeting.

#### In the matter of the Companies Act, 1956, and of Commodity Credit Corporation Ltd., New Delhi

Notice is hereby given that an extra Ordinary General Meeting of the company will be held at F. B. Connaught Place, New Delhi at 10 A.M. on Saturday 29th October 1960 to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolution as a Special Resolution:—

#### "RESOLUTION"

Resolved as a Special Resolution that Commodity Credit Corporation Ltd., be wound up voluntarily and that Shri Raghu Nath Rai, Chartered Accountant, Connaught Place New Delhi be and is hereby appointed the Liquidator of the Company.

By order of the Board

R. GIDWANY  
Director

The proxy form duly signed be sent at the Registered office of the Company 48 hours before the Meeting.

The proxy need not be a member of the Company.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

As you know Commodity Credit Corporation Ltd., was incorporated as a limited liability company with its registered office at New Delhi. The company did business in the first few years of its incorporation but for the last several years has not been doing much business and has done no business for the last several years.

According to the present financial position of the company, the company has debts which the company is unable to pay and as such it is suggested that the company be wound up as Creditors Winding up.

A statement of the affairs of the company along with the list of creditors etc., will be placed before the meeting.

#### NOTICE

##### Members (Or creditors) Voluntary winding up

Notice of appointment of Liquidator pursuant to Section 516.

Name of Company—The Mercantile Corporation Private Ltd.

Nature of business—Investment Company.

Address of Registered Office—Ishwari Niwas, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Name of Liquidator—Mr. S. P. Sood.

Date of appointment—15th October 1960.

By whom appointed—Shareholders.

#### NOTICE

##### Jaipur Metals and Electricals Limited Jaipur

Jaipur, the 14th October 1960

Shri L. K. Bakshi of Rajkot having applied for payment of principal amount as owner of Company's bearer Debentures Nos. 518 and 519 of Rs. 1,000 each, without surrendering the debenture bonds upon his representation to the Company that the said Debenture bonds have been destroyed by him by mistake NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN that if within thirty days from the date hereof no claim or representation is made in respect of the said two debentures to the Company, the principal amount of the debenture bonds will be paid to the said Shri L. K. Bakshi as the Company's debentures have become payable on 15th July 1960.

C. B. SHAH  
Secretary

##### MERCANTILE CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD. ISHWARI NIWAS, CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI

Delhi, the 17th October 1960

##### In the matter of the Companies Act, 1956, and of 485

Notice is hereby given that by resolution of the Members and creditors of the Company passed on 15th October 1960, the Company Mercantile Corporation Private Ltd., has been wound up voluntarily and that Mr. S. P. Sood has been appointed voluntary liquidator on a remuneration of Rs. 100.

By order of the Board of Directors

S. P. SOOD  
Secretary  
for Mercantile Corporation Pvt. Ltd.

##### DAVANGERE INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation)

##### Notice under Section 485 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1956

Davangere, the 3rd September 1960

Company has passed the following resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on 3rd September 1960.

"Resolved that the Company viz., Davangere Industrial Agencies (Private) Limited, be wound up in manner referred to in the Indian Companies' Act, 1956 as 'Creditors Voluntary Winding Up' of the Company as the Company has ceased to do any business since last six years and the only business that was being done since its inception was that of acting as Managing Agents of Davangere Vanaspati-Vegetable Oil Co. Ltd. and the said Company has been liquidated and it is therefore further resolved that Sri N. Narasimhamurthy, Pleader, Davangere, be appointed as a liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and the distribution of assets".

(Sd.) R. RAMA SETTY  
Managing Director  
Davangere Industrial Agencies (Private) Ltd.,  
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

##### DAVANGERE INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation)

FORM NO. 151

(See Rule 315)

Companies Act, 1956

##### Members' (Or Creditors') Voluntary Winding-Up Notice of appointment of Liquidator pursuant to Sec. 516

Davangere, the 3rd September 1960

Name of Company—DAVANGERE INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED.

Nature of business—Mg. Agents: Davangere Vanaspati Vegetable Oil Co. Ltd., Davangere (already liquidated).

Address of Registered Office—Chitradurga Road, Davangere.

Name and address of Liquidator—N. Narasimhamurthy, Pleader, Davangere City.

Date of appointment—3rd September 1960.

By whom appointed—Shareholders of the Company at the General Meeting held on 3rd September 1960.